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POLICE

THE JOURNAL COVERING THE PROFESSIONAL INTERESTS OF ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL

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Merchants of Menace: The Mafia

By Edward J. Allen

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Chief Allen began his police career as a patrolman in Erie, Pennsylvania in 1936, where he served in every division of the Department. In 1941, he was assigned to work with the local office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in matters pertaining to internal security. He remained on loan to the FBI until January 1, 1946, when he returned to the Erie Police Department as a Detective Sergeant in charge of vice investigation. He attended the FBI National Academy in 1947 and in January of 1948, was appointed Chief of Police in Youngstown, Ohio, by newly elected Mayor Charles P. Henderson. In the ensuing six years, he reorganized the Department, instituted a training program and put into execution a traffic plan which progressively reduced the number of traffic fatalities from an annual average of 34 deaths to six deaths in 1953. In 1954, Chief Allen was appointed by the then Governor (now U.S. Senator) Frank J. Lausche to the post of Chief of the Ohio Department of Liquor Control.*

In May 1955, the author was appointed Chief of Police in Santa Ana, California as the result of a nation wide competitive examination. His record as a police executive has attracted national attention. Chief Allen is a former Chairman of the IACP Committee on Organized Crime. He speaks with the voice of authority on this important subject and what he has to say in this series of two articles will prove of immediate concern to every law enforcement officer. The author has in preparation a book under the same title, to be published by Charles C Thomas. Watch for the date of publication.

THE Mafia . . . is ominously real . . . a shadowy international organization lurking behind America's organized criminal activity . . . it has scarred the face of America with almost every conceivable type of criminality and violence, including murder, mayhem, robbery, traffic in narcotics, gambling, smuggling, blackmail, extortion, white slavery, counterfeiting, kidnapping, and labor racketeering. Today with their fabulous accumulated wealth its leaders have infiltrated many legitimate fields of endeavor. Their money is invested in various types of big business: hotels, motels, bowling alleys, cafes and nightclubs, coin operated machines, as well as businesses such as olive oil, fruit and produce, cheese, sugar, and allied commercial activities.

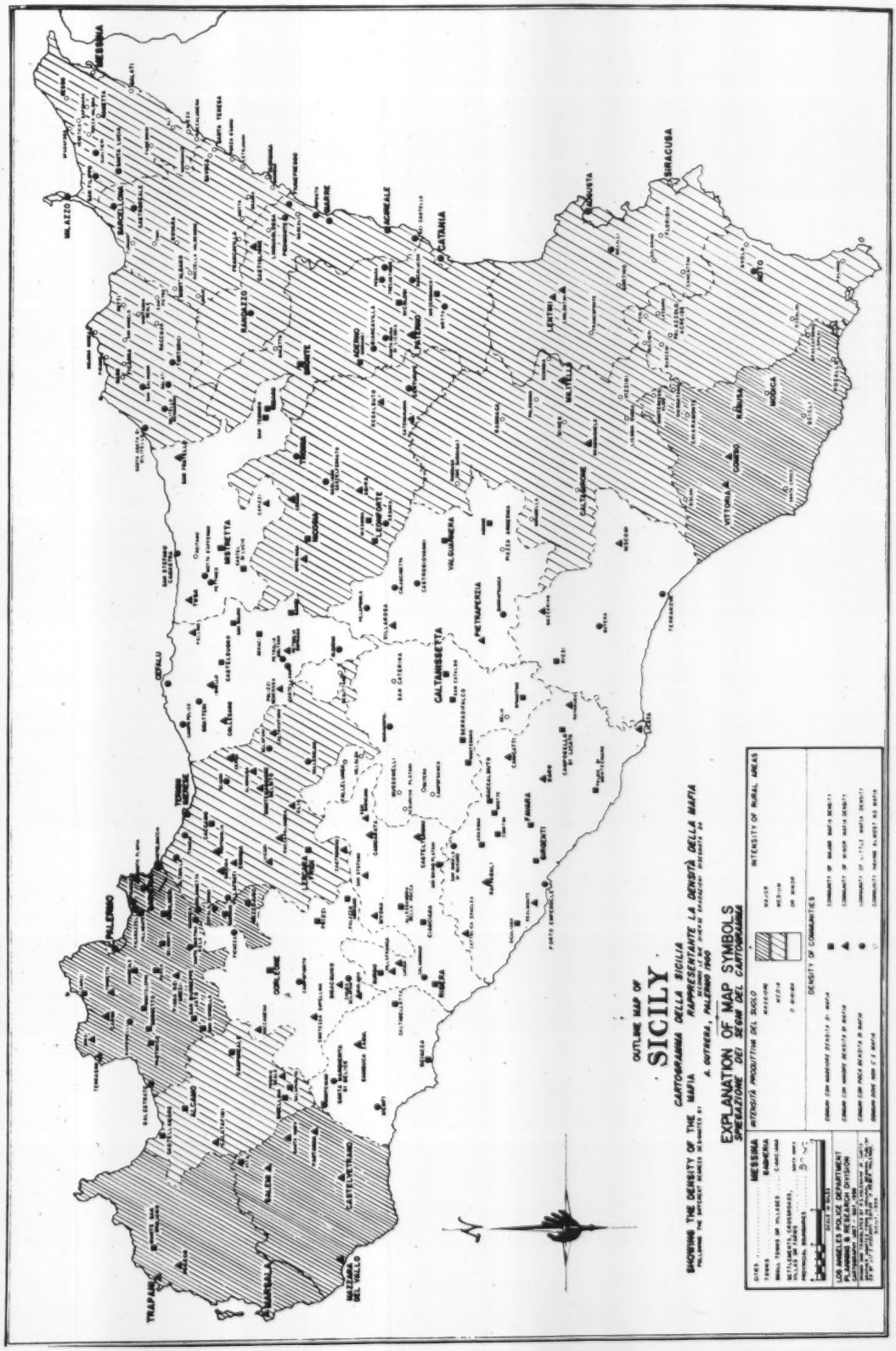
Because of the unlimited sources of finances now at their command, coupled with their own murderous ruthlessness and the tenacity with which they adhere to their own "law" in defiance of any other, there is a distinct danger that they may one day control much of the economy, hence the politics, of America. That they do influence politics in some American communities is a fact so evident that only the blind, or the inordinately stubborn would dare to deny it. This attitude plays right into the hands of the Mafiosi and increases their derision for us, while it accelerates their rise to even greater power and wealth. To metaphrase another murderous contemporary (Communist) tyrant, "The word Mafia sticks in their throats . . .!" They will admit everything about it but its name.

This, despite the fact that competent and honest investigators have exposed the admissions of such erstwhile top Mafia leaders (as the late Willie Moretti)) although such leaders try to pass it off as an association of "friends" pledged to mutually assist one another, not unlike the fraternal organizations in our own country, with profoundly professed loyalties and meticulously screened membership. But it has been said that a "man convinced against his will is of th esame opinion still." The vehemence of the denials of some Mafia scoffers at times outdoes the indignation of the Mafia leaders themselves. An atheist could not busy himself more in his unrelenting attempts to prove the non-existence of God. The Mafia is an historical fact, categorematic, more real in essence than physical existence, even as perfidy precedes and will outlast material, even human existence.

The moral decadence that exists in the world today is of nether world instigation. The Mafia, like Communism, is generated by a spirit intrinsically evil, born of the father of lies, diabolically guided, cynically contemptuous of the laws of God and man, which it attempts to replace through the development and the evolution of its own mysticism. Too few understand the satanic origin of Communism. Even fewer comprehend the Mafia.

When we deny its existence, or sophomorically opine that it "vanished" years ago, we are merely mouthing the propaganda of the Mafia itself, and naively serving its adroit and sophisticated ends. The Communists are

Address: Edward J. Allen, Chief of Police, Santa Ana, California.


OUTLINE MAP OF
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SHOWING THE DENSITY OF THE MAFIA
RAPPRESENTANTE LA DENSITÀ DELLA MAFIA
A. GUTERA, PALERMO 1960
EXPLANATION OF MAP SYMBOLS
SPIEGAZIONE DEI SEGNI DEL CARTOGRAMMA
DENSITY OF COMMUNITIES
INTENSITY OF RURAL AREAS
LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT
PLANNING & RESEARCH DIVISION
MESSINA
TRAPANI
PALERMO
CATANIA
SIRACUSA
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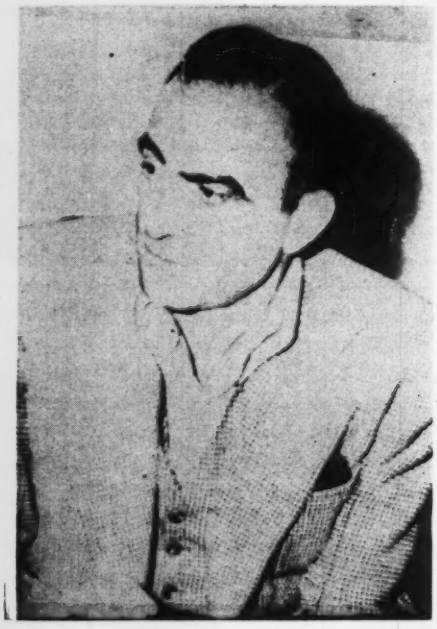
not the only ones clever enough to secure dupes in high places.

"TRADITORE!"

"Traditore!" This is the word of dread—of terror—at once a pronouncement, a verdict, a sentence of death! From it there is no appeal and no escape! In it there is encompassed the Alpha and Omega, the cumulative success, the all in all of the discipline of the code of the Mafia, whether it be called by its original name Omerta, or whatever term the practitioners of Organized Crime in America wish to ascribe to it. Upon whom it descends it falls inevitably, as inexorable as the crack of doom: "No human law can protect him!"—and no human law enforcement agency!

Why? Because the Mafia bears the mark of Cain, the mark of the Prince of this world who speaks of the kingdoms of the world through the mouths of his agents, "to whom I will, I give them," the diabolical bribe—for it divests of honor, integrity, and decency. Its ultimate crime, its cabalistic power, its fabric, the texture of its cloak is fratricide, and its cloak covers and conceals its identity.

Curiously enough, the word "traditore" itself has been stolen from the lexicon of the good and the virtuous, as evil is a perversion or an excess of that which is good. Thus does the counterfeit find successful passage in a world of spurious faith. "Traditore" was the stigma attached to any of those Christians who, during the Roman persecutions (especially the Diocletian) surrendered to the Roman law enforcement officers the Scriptures, the sacred vessels, and the names of their brethren. Even its perversion, as adopted by the Mafia, bears a spiritual connotation, albeit a satanic one. Thus, can it bind its adherents with a fear and fervor transcending that of human law. Thus, is it sufficient to overcome any human power to resist its tempting offer of worldly benefits. Thus, does its philosophy, its code, its way of life insinuate itself and by infiltration, persuade and govern a materialistic kingdom.



Vito Genovese in 1945 at the time he was returned from Italy to face a murder charge in Brooklyn, N. Y. The key witness "died" of poisoning. Genovese was big in the Italian Black Market.

Since politics is the art of government, it is among the practitioners of this art that the merchants and leaders of Organized Crime find the fertile ground for the fructification of their evil seed. As farmers do the soil, so do these supercriminals cultivate the politicians. Among venal politicians then, and these include the leaders of the Mafia, do we discover America's real "traditores!"

THE MAFIA: WHAT IS IT?

So strange, so alien to our own way of life, to our faith in constitutional government, to our inherent belief in equal justice for all, is the phenomenon known as the Mafia that it is little wonder that many Americans, some among the ranks of law enforcement, find difficulty in acknowledging its existence. Its success depends upon its anonymity, upon its ability to remain undiscovered. To some it may be that the word itself is the stumbling block, but as a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, so the Mafia by any other name stinks! and remains, the Mafia! As a rose is a rose, so the Mafia is the Mafia. It may be said with accuracy that the Mafia is a secret society, an organization, a cabal, a conspiracy a cult, a confederation, a brotherhood, a criminal cartel, a "protection" racket, a syndicate, a government within a government. It is each and all of these things and, yet, they are but external manifestations of its hidden motivating spirit for inherently the Mafia is a state of mind, a mode of existence, a way of life. Even were it materially unprofitable, it would bind many adherents philosophically and psychologically to its code even as we Americans adhere to our belief in democracy in adversity as well as in prosperity.

However, since personal gain has always been a basic tenet, the Mafia has found the "brotherhood" singularly profitable in a material way and its financial success hinges upon a dual dependency: 1) the cultivation of people of power; 2) cold, calculated, premeditated murder. It prefers to ingratiate itself with, for the purpose of influencing, the former so that it may not be compelled to resort to the latter. Because of its increasing ability over the years to dupe high-placed political figures, murder, or "execution," has become a less frequent necessity. However, its impendence is ever lurking, and violence, mutilation, torture, and death are never more than a gesture away.

On a solemn occasion Abraham Lincoln, when asked to state a truth that would endure for all time with respect to human governments, was constrained to utter an ancient aphorism: "And this, too, shall pass away!" The intuitive great emancipator knew that only so long as a government and its people adhered to the eternal verities would it continue to live, or deserve to live. In our own time, Arnold Toynbee, the modern historian, searches the past to discover that sixteen of nineteen civilizations have fallen from moral decadence from within and have disappeared from the face of the earth. The growth of Organized Crime is a cancer that is ravaging the body politic of America. Will our beloved country, like Sicily of old, degenerate to the morally suicidal condition in which she must become reconciled to a criminal society as a factor in government? It has happened in some of our cities, and if not aggressively and intelligently attacked, its evil virus will spread. We are beset with many evil influences today and weak, unwary officials, engendering a weak, unwary populace, can produce a pernicious political and social anemia, sapping our moral strength, and enervating us to the point of ineffectual resistance. To what extent have we been already weakened?

It Has Happened Here

We know that in many communities, large and small, throughout the country, known racketeers and hoodlums wield enormous political power. Two of the major metropolitan centers of the nation, New York City and Chicago, have been and remain contaminated. Other communities, though smaller and less renowned, are similarly tainted. The prohibition reign of Al Capone in Chicago is a blot on that great community's history. It has not as yet recovered from the damage done during those violent years. Indeed, in 1959 the staff of the most recent U.S. Senatorial Investigating Committee, (U.S. Senator John L. McClellan, Chairman, Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field) known as the Rackets Committee has stated that Organized Crime is more widespread now than it was in the days of Capone and that it will continue and get worse.

In citing the same trend, an earlier senatorial investigating committee in 1951 (U.S. Senator Estes Kefauver, Chairman, Organized Crime Special Committee) revealed that one Francesco Castiglia, alias Seriglia, alias Frank Costello, by the simple expedient of saying the word to a few friends, could name the leader of Tammany Hall, the powerful political association in New York City, in many respects the world's most important city. Mr. Costello is not even a citizen of the United States. Indeed, he is practically illiterate, a lead-pipe thug, who has risen to influence and affluence by violating America's laws. Whence, then, this fabulous political power accruing to ignorant and vicious criminals?

Racket Witnesses: In the opinion of Police Chief Edward J. Allen, Jr., of Youngstown (left), Frank Costello (right), reputed kingpin of gamblers, is nothing more than a "glorified goon," the chief said before a Senate subcommittee. Costello is seen waiting to testify.

It evolves from a well-organized but surreptitious system of government designed to produce leaders like Frank Costello, or Lucky Luciano, or Vito Genovese. The personal identity of a particular leader at a particular time or a particular place is relatively unimportant to the continuity of the Mafia. Leaders come and leaders go. There are many Capones, many Costellos, in other communities and areas throughout the nation, not so widely known, simply because they do not wield their power from such well-known communities as New York City and Chicago. Nevertheless, they are all of the same mould, and all rise to their positions via the same methods and according to the same code.

For any organized venture to be successful, whether it be legitimate or illegitimate, there are certain essentials: a plan, a system, rules and regulations, a code of ethics, an executive authority, sufficient finances, disciplinary measures, and an enforcement body adequate to insure adherence to its code. When such disciplinary measures include the power of life and death over its rank and file, even its peers, it must be conceded that such a "government" can indeed obtain allegiance, and that its leaders, perforce, wield tremendous power. Such a system of government is the Mafia. It operates as a government within a government. It attaches itself parasitically to leaders of the legitimate government and through ingratiation, infiltration, and the bestowal of favors, its leaders insinuate themselves into positions of influence. In return for such "favors" they expect certain concessions. Many politicians are content to accept their fa-

vors and confer concessions without further pressure.

However, if necessary, the Mafia will bare its fangs and resort to intimidation, blackmail, physical violence, and murder, to gain its ends. Once an outsider accepts its favors knowingly, he is expected thereafter to abide by its code. Mafiosi would naturally prefer to wear sheep's clothing on all occasions, but as we sporadically witness on the American scene, there are occasions when the ravenous wolves reveal themselves in all their ferocious rapacity.

ORIGIN OF THE MAFIA

The earliest beginnings of the Mafia, even as the origin of the word itself, is lost in antiquity. Countless theories have been advanced with respect to its semasiological origin and its gradual pejoration over the years. At one time it meant something approaching the ideal, exalted, the epitome of human perfection, i.e., descriptive of superlative beauty in a woman, supreme nobility and courage in a man. As time went on however, and the Mafia, so-called, began to reveal itself as a greedy, parasitic, completely selfish and self-centered criminal conspiracy, its pristine healthfulness and helpfulness deteriorated and it degenerated into something vile and abhorrent until today it stands nakedly revealed as an ugly, ulcerated, festering sore on the body politic. Cesare Mori, former prefect of police in Italy (The Last Struggle With the Mafia) puts it this way:

"It was perverted in its fundamental essence. Its original dignity turned into boastfulness; its bravery into insolence; its practical judgment into cynical indifference; its self-control into deceit and concealment; from reaction against oppression it turned to aggression; from self-justice to common crime; from the silence of good men through solidarity to the silence of evil men from complicity; and from resistance to oppressive governments to rebellion against moral order and state justice."

As a result of this debasement, the code of the Mafia (Omerta) is now recognized as characteristic of the criminal classes and in the following traits and obligations identifies itself as the common creed of crime in all countries:

1. Refusal to recognize any legal power as binding, except its own code (Omerta).
2. Self-justice—getting one's rights by one's own hand.
3. Obligation to assist a brother in trouble, at all costs.
4. Adherence to the death to its rule and discipline, having once embraced it.
5. To shun publicity.
6. To help any and all who appeal for help whether members or not.
7. To replace law enforcement as intermediary between criminal and victim.
8. To protect the "rights" of the criminal to remain free and prosper.
9. To secure "friends" influential in business, political, and social circles.
10. SILENCE!

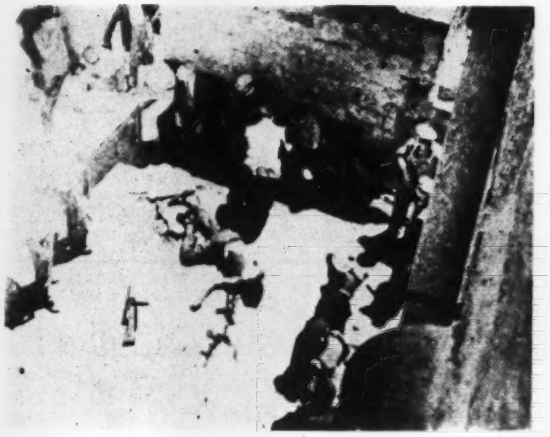
Charles (Lucky) Luciano surveying the Coliseum in Rome, Italy.

This code is religiously adhered to, but if and when violated, the defector or the recalcitrant becomes the recipient of exceptionally severe sanctions. Mori states: "In Sicily the criminal who violates it is called 'NFAME' (infamous) and is punished by his comrades with ostracism, contempt, mutilation, or death, according to circumstances." If the adhesive of blood, marriage, provincial and national ties are not sufficiently binding, the discipline of Omerta most definitely is. The one acceptable separation from the code of the Mafia by its members is death!

SICILIAN TRADITION

However, one cannot fathom the Mafia unless one does what he can to understand Sicily—her ancient traditions, her sorrowful history of foreign invasion and domination, her extreme poverty on the one hand, and the continual, grinding oppression of absentee despotism on the other; her long orison for self-rule sporadically erupting into violence; her criminality, her bestiality, her atrocities, her subsequent but evanescent lamentations – all, all rooted in her gnawing need for emancipation, recognition, status, understanding, and love.

The Sicilian character and personality is truly an enigma wrapped in a mystery. Sicily's history predates the Christian era and squeezed as her physical boundaries are between the vast continent of Africa and the European mainland, she has been, so to speak, the doormat of a variety of conquering invaders, none of whom has shown her people either respect or affection. Exploitation has been her lot by the foreign invader, but to add to her



The body of the bandit Salvatore Giuliano as it lay in a Castelvetrano, Sicily courtyard, where he was slain July 5, 1950. He and his gang had killed upwards of 100 carbienere (government police) in a period of seven years. The bandit was 27 years old at the time of his death.

The mother of Giuliano embracing the earth and kissing the bloodstains where his body had lain.

shame and ignominity there has risen from among her own her greatest exploiter, her greatest despoiler, her greatest enemy — the dread, the predatory, the recreant Mafia — her black sheep and her Black Hand! . . . Mano Nera!

A virtual parade of conquerors (no less than sixteen) have plundered her land and violated her integrity over the past twenty-six hundred years, including the Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans, Carthaginians, Vandals, Byzantines, Africans, Arabs, Saracens, Normans, Spaniards, Bourbons, Nazis, and the Allied Government of World War II. The tangled skein of her cumulative culture is by no means exclusively Italian, since it is less than a century ago that Sicily was governmentally fused to the mainland of Italy. Her role has remained that of a political football, and she has felt the toe of the almost contiguous Italian boot with little less force than that exercised by her former, more remote masters.

For example, as recently as 1953, when her population totalled 4,462,000, a governmental survey (Vigorelli Report) discovered these shocking facts: Completely destitute, 27%; semi-destitute, 20%. In other words, almost half of the people in Sicily live in a continuing state of destitution. Centuries pass, but her plight remains constant—her problems as modern as they are ancient; stark poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, absentee ownership, chronic injustice, unenlightened land usage, and always the overhanging, diaphonous cloud: Mafia! Throughout her unhappy history Sicily has been the personification of man's inhumanity to man!

Small wonder then that an equally inhuman internal force evolved from this seething cauldron of misrule to become and to remain her real "government," her real ruler! Mafia! Like an incestuous beast, it ravages its own mother—and yet, who set the example? Who sired this unnatural offspring? What foul fancy spawned so black a hand? The alien pillager, as the rapist does his helpless victim, whelped this brutish bastard and went his lecherous way, reducing the victim of his spoliation to a chronic condition of constant travail. Abandoned by her successive despoilers, she languishes in loneliness, with none to stand by her, to ease her pain, to assuage her torment as, forsaken, she endures the centuries-long throes of loveless labor pains. Like a forgotten soul in an earthly purgatory, she finds no surcease, no comfort, no love in her perpetual need: seemingly doomed to listen alone to her own anguished screams that rend again, and again, and again from the tortured depths of her lacerated womb—the terrified and terrifying scream of the ill-starred name of her illegitimate issue: Mafia! Mafia! Mafia! There is no one else to hear because there is no one else who wants to hear. Ask the mother of young Salvatore Carnevale in Monreale, Sicily — or the mother of young Angelo DeSantis, in Erie, Pennsylvania. Even as they, Mother Sicily weeps, and bleeds, and suffers alone—and drains the bitter dregs from the cup of her own blood. Her whelp Mafia has become her own begotten—vampire!

As did the mother of the slain young bandit Giuliano, so too, does Mother Sicily hover, kneeling on the bloodstained bosom of her own land, where the murdered bodies of her sons have lately lain, mingling her rivulet of tears with the sunbaked blood of her progeny — to soften, to moisten, to revitalize — pressing her rasorial mouth to the troubled breast of earth to drink its bitter blend. Vain sustenance for this inconsolable Rachel—Mother Sicily!

Setting aside its ancient genesis historians are generally agreed that it was during and in the wake of the Spanish

Bourbon conquest (1860) that the Mafia emerged as a dominant political power and as a subsequent threat to the people as a whole. It is understandable that there was a necessity for a strong underground government during the unjust reign of the Bourbons in Sicily, who for over a century ground the hapless Sicilians under their despotic heels. It was impossible for native Sicilians to secure justice in the courts, or from law enforcement officials, since the courts and the officials were themselves corrupt. Some of the best and bravest Sicilians therefore banded together for their common interests, thus, forming an underground movement designed to restore the government to its own people. Since discovery of their identity by the ruling invaders would have meant certain execution, all were bound to secrecy under the pain of execution by their own members. There is nothing new in the insistence of silence in the face of inquisition by sworn enemies, and the Mafia was merely following the code which has been practiced since time immemorial by intrepid patriots rebelling against the oppression of tyrannous governments. In this they had not only the support, but the admiration of their countrymen.

In 1860 the Mafia joined forces with the army of liberation under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi and the Bourbon oppressors were overthrown and routed. However, some leaders of the Mafia found it profitable to demand certain concessions from the new government as a sort of political reward for services rendered, and the country of Sicily has been plagued with this parasitical organization ever since. It is true that certain sections of Sicily are relatively free of Mafia influence or domination, but its influence is great enough to be a continuing threat to the country as a whole. The same is true of the United States. Many states and sections of the U.S.A. remain uncontaminated, but Mafia influence if not exterminated must spread. It is by its very nature voracious, and will spread its loathsome disease until it infects the entire moral, economic, and political system.

One thus begins to understand, consequently to sympathize with Sicily's predicament, her present plight with a once respected, now feared and detested social phenomena as the Mafia. Police action alone will not, cannot eradicate the Mafia in Sicily, nor can it in our own beloved country—even as police power alone cannot eliminate the evil of Communism. Yet we are infinitely better off since ours is a people's government. The people in Sicily do not have governmental control in their own hands, it is not a people's government; and since it is not permitted self-determination, it remains a valley of tears hemmed in by mountains of fears—seemingly doomed to exist with an evil society which fawns on the "government," foreign or domestic, for the purpose of exploiting and if necessarry, massacring its own people.

The Mafia is a vulture which feeds off its own while ingratiating itself with the powers-that-be; concerned solely and exclusively with its own enrichment and willing, nay, decreeing that mutilation and death be visited upon all who would bear witness against it. For one to truly love Sicily and its generous warmhearted people, one must perforce declare war upon and do what he can to destroy the Mafia!

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The second in this important series of articles will appear in the next issue of POLICE.* ★★★

Coroner System Called Obsolete

The elimination of the coroner system, which serves an area containing between 70 and 75 per cent of this country's population, and its replacement by the more advanced medical examiner system was urged by pathologists in recent meetings held in New York and Salt Lake City.

Speaking to a scientific meeting of the Utah State Medical Association in Salt Lake City, Dr. Russell S. Fisher of Baltimore, Chief Medical Examiner of Maryland, declared that states supporting first-rate medical professions, hospitals, and medical schools still cling to coroners' laws that were antiquated at the end of the horse-and-buggy era.

Dr. William G. Eckert, of Tampa General Hospital, Tampa, Florida, reported to the second International Meeting on Forensic Pathology and Medicine in New York that, except in three states, there are no medical requirements for the elected coroner. The three states where the coroner must be a physician are Ohio, Louisiana and North Dakota.

Usually, he said, the office is given only token financial assistance; exceptions are in Cleveland, New Orleans, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, where the office is given excellent facilities.

The medical examiner system, he said, may be a function of the state, county, or city government, but thus far there are only 11 state-wide setups: in Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Arkansas, Georgia, and New Jersey.

Both lay and medical sources resist change to the more progressive system, accord to Doctor Eckert. Political groups, which use the coroner's office for rewards, and coroners, who are the recipients of the rewards, hold fast to the status quo, he said. Others standing in the way of replacing the older system, he said, include funeral directors, misinformed public officials, and, indirectly, general disinterest.

He described medical opposition as mostly indirect but as the major cause of the slow development of investigative systems and the science of forensic medicine. He attributed this to the medical profession's general lack of interest, its lack of appreciation of forensic medicine because of inadequate school training, and an inherent dislike of things legal.

Doctor Eckert noted, however, that there is a present wave of interest in forensic medicine. He looked forward, he said, to changes that would eventually lead to "the establishment of modern systems on a state-wide basis throughout the nation."

Doctor Fisher pointed out that an effective medical examiner system not only helps bring the guilty to justice and exonerate the innocent but can serve as a guardian of the public health through the early detection of potentially serious epidemics. . . . *Bulletin,* Sangamon County Medical Society.

Waco, Texas – The City With Five Friendly Faces

By Samuel G. Chapman and Robert L. Fienberg

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Mr. Chapman is Assistant Professor of Police Administration in the School of Police Administration and Public Safety and Police Administration Specialist with the Institute for community Development and Services at Michigan State University. He holds the B.A. and M.A. degrees in Criminology from the University of California in Berkeley. Professor Chapman served as a patrolman in the Police Department of Berkeley, California, from 1951 to 1956 and from 1956 to 1959 as Police Consultant for the Public Administration Service in Chicago. His consulting experience has included the conduct of studies and the preparation of survey reports on police service in Wichita Falls, Texas; Vancouver, British Columbia; Waco, Texas; Pontiac, Michigan; Aurora, Colorado; Daytona Beach, Florida; Lake Forest, Illinois, and East Providence, Rhode Island. In addition, he conducted a study of the problems facing the Alaskan Territorial Police as a part of the transition of this force into a State Police Agency; the results appeared as part of an overall Public Administration Service Report on the government of the State of Alaska.*

Mr. Fienberg is currently a senior in the School of Journalism at Michigan State University. He served one year on the MICHIGAN STATE NEWS (college newspaper) as police and general assignment reporter. During the summer of 1960 he spent three months on the GREENVILLE DAILY NEWS as general assignment reporter. Returning to the university, he was employed part-time by United Press International, Lansing office, as re-write man before becoming associated with the Scranton Publishing Company, Inc., as a copy editor for an engineeering trade magazine. He plans on going into newspaper work following his graduation in December 1961. His interests lie primarily in the police and law enforcement field.

THE City Council and City Manager of Waco, Texas, know that running a modern city is big business.

Address: Samuel G. Chapman, Assistant Professor of Police Administration, School of Police Administration, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

Waco's leaders believe that if the City is to remain prosperous and continue to grow, it must create an image favorable to the people already living and working in it and to those who are passing through who may be looking for a place to either settle or to return to for future business or pleasure. Waco has successfully exploited downtown parking enforcement, an endeavor which traditionally involves direct community-public contact, to the advantage of all in the City. Waco's parking enforcement program is based on "selling" public relations.

THE PUBLIC RELATIONS PATROL

The Waco City Council established a Public Relations Patrol on April 24, 1956. The Patrol, made up of five women, engage primarily in furthering public relations and secondarily in issuing parking citations in Waco's busy downtown area. The women work under the supervision of Mr. R. T. Gregory, Director of Planning and Traffic. The ordinance creating the Public Relations Patrol not only notes the qualifications and duties of the group, but states specifically that, "The Public Relations Patrol shall not be members of the Waco Police Department, and shall have no police power . . ."

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENT

Applicants for the Patrol (there has been a waiting list since the initiation of the program) must be between twenty-five and thirty-five years of age, between 5' 2" and 5' 8" tall, weigh 110 to 125 pounds, and be high school graduates. Applicants also must be married, preferably with children, or widows with children. The husband must be employed but not be a student or serviceman. All applicants must pass a physical examination. Before being appointed, candidates are carefully screened and interviewed. It is to the credit of the City that it is difficult to become one of Waco's Five Friendly Faces!

Public Relations Patrol members receive from $210 to $252 per month. The Captain receives from $240 to $288 per month. The standard work week for Patrol members is forty-two hours.

INDOCTRINATION AND TRAINING

Each Patrol member receives approximately one hundred hours of intensive indoctrination and training which consists of classes in fostering public relations, the history of Waco, city government, geography of the Waco area, a tour of the City, legal aspects of Patrol duties, shopping information, driving instruction, first aid and tourist information. Data relating to parking enforcement, Corporation Court procedure, and the fundamentals of parking meter repair and maintenance round out the indoctrination.

DUTIES

Patrol members are ever cognizant that their primary duty is one of public relations. The women assist shoppers with packages, help the blind or infirm, and counsel distressed children—or parents who have "lost" their children while shopping. Patrol members direct persons to places and buildings and, if necessary, escort persons to a desired destination. They also give information on bus, rail, and air transportation services and, from time to time, distribute traffic safety or educational material.

Issuing all non-moving violation tickets including meters, loading zones, no parking zones, prohibited parking, and out-of-space tickets is a big job. Patrol members are tactful and adroit, yet human and direct, in this sensitive phase of their job. Assisting a shopper who had a minor accident makes another friend.

The women receive no training in police work as such and are not considered to be police officers. The closest the women come to engaging in police duty is to issue parking tickets for such violations as expired meters, unauthorized use of loading zones, no parking zones, prohibited parking spaces, and for being parked by fire hydrants or out-of-space markings. To assist persons parking in metered areas, the women are prepared to make up to $10 in change. Waco's Five Friendly Faces take infinitely more pleasure in helping motorists to avoid receiving tickets than engaging in the punitive aspect of the work! When punitive action is in order, however, Waco's Public Relations Patrolwomen are stern, but friendly, understanding minions of the law.

The Public Relations Patrol has been a powerful force in encouraging turnover in metered parking spaces making the spaces more available to shoppers and others for whom the spaces were intended.

Patrol members are often asked to assist the Chamber of Commerce, hotels, or other organizations with conventions and large meetings. The women may serve as receptionists, register participants, or plan and guide groups on tours of the City and other installations of interest to convention participants. The Patrolwomen have been hailed from far and wide as pre-eminently pleasing representatives emblematic of the hospitality and friendliness so typical of Wacoites.

The fact that the women wear uniforms is presumed to be a deterrent to such petty crimes as shoplifting, pocket picking, and other actions of that nature. In fact, merchants during the holiday rush shopping periods as well as at other times, encourage Patrol members to occasionally walk through stores since they feel that this activity lessens the desire which persons may have to commit misdeeds. Although the women have neither caught shoplifters nor made any positive attempt to do so, they have been instrumental in observing several offenders until a police officer could be summoned to make the apprehension. The women neither patrol Waco's alleys nor engage in any type of manual traffic direction. These tasks, properly, are the province of police personnel.

Although parking meters are installed, maintained, and repaired by other personnel in the Traffic Department, the Patrol members are proficient in making minor on-the-spot parking meter repairs and freeing the devices of bent coins and foreign objects. Problems which involve more complex work as well as meters out-of-order are reported to the Director of Planning and Traffic. Coins are collected from meters by a male employee of the Department.

CONVENTION STICKERS AND COURTESY TICKETS

Convention stickers are issued to certain motorists (who are often from out-of-town) by the Chamber of Commerce under the supervision of the Waco Planning and Traffic Department. Each sticker is dated

The five members of the Waco, Texas, Public Relations Patrol are intelligent, attractive, personable, and materially promote the friendly image of the city. Left to right, the women are: Shirley Tarpley, Lou Booker, Jane Schultz, Lanoe Stacha, and Captain O'Neita Phelps.

Helping shoppers is one of the many services of the Patrol.

Helping children is another service of the Patrol.

Assisting the blind, aged, or infirm in crossing streets is an important duty.

to coincide with the termination of a particular convention so that it cannot be used for any purpose other than that intended. When a valid convention sticker appears on the windshield of an automobile parked in violation, the buff colored "Welcome to Waco" courtesy ticket is placed on the windshield in lieu of a citation. In size and color, the convention courtesy ticket resembles a parking ticket. Yet it does not con-

Patrol members frequently make minor on-the-spot meter repairs.

fuse the convention guest who might otherwise fail to understand the other type of courtesy ticket usually issued to out-of-town visitors who are not participating in the convention. Postpaid mailing jackets accompanying all courtesy and other tickets.

The other type of courtesy ticket is issued to all vehicles with an out-of-county license unless the automobile is known to be local in origin. The Patrol members quickly come to recognize out-of-county and out-of-state vehicles belonging to someone stationed at James Connally Air Force Base, attending Baylor University, or living in Waco for other reasons. Such vehicles do not receive courtesy tickets . . . they receive punitive-type citations which are processed in the usual fashion. Also, when the Patrol Captain notes that one out-of-county car is cited on a courtesy basis several times, steps are taken to identify the owner and charge him. The members soon become familiar with the out-of-county automobiles belonging to salesmen and others who work in the downtown area who are chronic violators of the parking ordinance. The Patrolwomen have developed and use several ingenious techniques designed to outwit such parking meter cheaters!

Courtesy ticket recipients are asked to fill out the slip, offer any remarks they wish to make, and drop the ticket (enclosed in its mailing jacket) in any mail box. About one-half of the tickets returned bear comments, comments which are invariably complimentary in nature! Few adverse remarks are made.

ADMINISTRATION

Most of the Patrol's administration work is handled at headquarters in the City Hall by the Patrol Captain. The Captain's duties, which include planning, assigning, supervising, and inspecting the work of the Patrol members, keeps her inside about one-half of the time. She spends the remainder of her time on actual patrol duty. The Captain works a route one day a week, usually on Friday. The Captain also must keep in touch with the Planning and Traffic Division by telephone in the event a subordinate must contact her when dealing with a difficult operating problem.

The Captain's clerical work consists of maintaining a variety of personnel performance records, preparing all work reports—daily, monthly, and annually—keeping current files on all City offices, officers, public buildings, and so forth; conventions held in the City; correspondence; maps; ordinances; and any pertinent information in relation to patrol work. In addition, the Captain must interview applicants; conduct weekly safety education programs; formulate and present policies and regulations; order uniforms; and confer as required with the Director of Planning and Traffic.

ROUTE ASSIGNMENT

Following recruit training, a new Patrol member is assigned to work one of four established parking enforcement routes. All routes are patrolled on foot—none of the Patrol members regularly use a vehicle of any kind while working. Since public relations is emphasized as the primary responsibility of the Patrol, Waco's officials believe that motorizing the members would remove them from being directly available to the citizens in the downtown area. Individual members, however, may be assigned and use a vehicle when serving at a convention which is outside the immediate downtown area.

None of Waco's four meter routes are unduly long. Route one requires that the Patrolwoman walk 2.4 miles to check all the metered spaces; there are 2.5 miles on route two; 2.4 on route three; and 2.9 miles on route four. In all, the women check almost 1,200 metered parking spaces as well as several loading zones and related points of possible violation.

The City of Waco has neither a police call box nor an emergency public reporting communication system or any other system which permits the women to remain in contact with the main office. Thus Patrol members are instructed to call the Planning and Traffic Division or stop a police officer at once should they encounter any difficulty. Although there are no longer police foot patrolmen in the downtown area, an officer on a three-wheeled motorcycle makes regular rounds of Waco's serviceways and several motorized units cruise the area, too. Thus there is never any shortage of assistance, should such be needed.

Patrol members have not been mistreated or abused in any physical fashion (and rarely are they verbally abused!) since the inception of the program. Any fears which recruits hold about hazards associated with the work have proven to be almost pure fancy. In fact, Waco's merchants, regular downtown shoppers, and residents profess a high regard for the integrity, efficiency, and dedication of the Patrol's members and often go out of their way to be helpful to the Five Friendly Faces!

UNIFORMS

The City issues each Patrolwoman two uniforms. One, for use during the warm months, costs about $200 and includes four two-piece dressmaker suits and two stewardess-type

caps. Dresses and caps are of dacron and cotton material. A second uniform, for use during the winter months, costs about $250 and includes three two-piece wool gabardine suits, two stewardess-type wool gabardine caps, one trench coat with slip-in lining, five short sleeve dacron blouses, and one leather belt. The women are also issued a leather purse with shoulder strap, galoshes, and raincoat.

EFFECTIVENESS

Since its incepton in 1956, Waco's Public Relations Patrolwomen have helped register thousands of guests at scores of conventions, conducted hundreds of guided tours of the City, and distributed hundreds of thousands of pamphlets descriptive of Waco or dealing with highway traffic safety. The Five Friendly Faces have, in their home-like typically Texas fashion, brought public relations to life in thousands of situations. The Patrol members are so effective and make such a lasting impression on Waco's convention guests that organizations as well as individuals frequently write the City lauding the program and the women. One such commendatory letter, typical of hundreds received, says in part:

"We desire to express our appreciation and whole hearted thanks for the ladies of the Public Relations Patrol. They were of tremendous help with our registrations, collections and a dozen other things, plus winning the hearts of our wives who attended this meeting.

"The ladies you have on this patrol are a credit to your city. The many-fold duties they handle with courteous competence are complimentary to the party responsible for their selection and training.

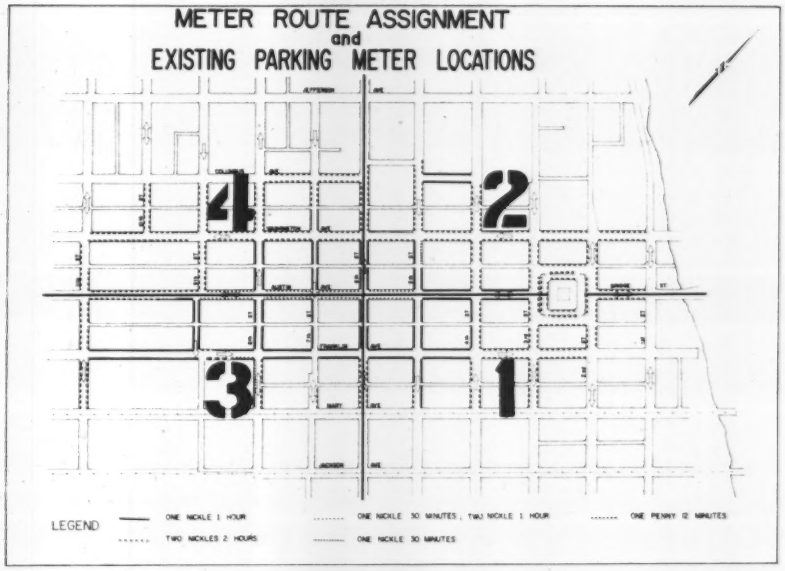
"We have seen a few attempts, and in rather large cities, at something similar to your group – we have never seen as accomplished, well-trained and capable a group anywhere. Many cities could benefit by trying to emulate your Patrol.

"Again, thanks for having them assist us and please express to them, our individual and collective thanks and appreciation for a job most efficiently done."

Patrol members have also demonstrated their value to the City's parking enforcement program. For example, one of the first actions of the Patrol after its inception was to establish the fact that all over-parked vehicles would be ticketed uniformly; none would escape. This was done by ticketing all police cars, motorcycles, fire trucks, and other classes of private or public vehicles, whether conspicuously marked or not, regardless of ownership. Such a policy clearly established that every vehicle found in violation would be cited and that no favorites would be played in issuing parking tickets. The policy remains essentially the same today and is thoroughly respected. The women refer questions of adjudication to Judge Q. Z. Valentine of the Corporation Court for hearing and judgment. Of the program, Judge Valentine says:

"The tickets that come through my court which have been issued by the Public Relations Patrol indicate that these young ladies are very serious about their work and very competent. Certainly any work done by people will contain the human element and some errors in judgment, but the girls of this Patrol make few such errors. These girls know their work well and perform it with dedication and understanding."

Experience has shown that each Patrolwoman issues about 734 tickets during her 42-hour week. Of this total, approximately 651 (88.7 per cent) are for overtime parking; 43 (5.9 per cent) are for parking out-of-space; and 40 (5.4 per cent) are for other forms of prohibited parking. It is significant that about one-fifth of all parking citations are courtesy tickets which are non-punitive in nature.



The women themselves have been instrumental in rendering the Public Relations Patrol program as effective as it is. For example, the women are the first to declare they are proud of their position and of the uniform they wear. This pride is evidenced by their policing of each other concerning conduct, appearance, and other manners which might, in the case of less carefully selected and dedicated women, require constant supervision. All five women are pleased to be associated with the City and do not hesitate to say so either to City officials or to citizens. Such an attitude goes a long way toward fostering and receiving public acceptance and also helps considerably in the efficiency with which the Patrol operates.

PROGRAM ACCEPTANCE

No matter how promising a program may look on paper, its success and continuation is measured largely by how well it works and how it is accepted by the public and City

Welcome to Waco

We notice that you are a convention guest of the City and; instead of the usual citation for overparking, we are happy to issue you a warm welcome to our city. We hope your stay is an enjoyable one and that your return to Waco will be soon.

City of Waco

This buff colored notice welcomes Waco's convention guests to the city, and tactfully informs the guest that the city is traffic-conscious.

Pssst...
THEY'RE WACO'S CONVENTION GUESTS

I noticed that your car has an out-of-town license plate. We are required by law to tag all cars parked overtime.

If you are not a resident of Waco, just fill out the reverse side of this slip, place it in the envelope instead of the $1.00 and drop it in any mail box.

We hope you enjoy your stay in Waco, and that you will come again and stay longer. If there is any way in which we can show our hospitality, just contact any member of the Public Relations Patrol.

City of Waco.

Upper—Above is an example of the stickers given visitors to be placed on their windshields, thereby identifying the automobile as belonging to a person participating in a convention in Waco.

Lower—This is an example of the notice which welcomes out-of-towners to Waco and offers them the services of the Public Relations Patrol.

officials. From both sides, it appears that the Waco Public Relations Patrol will continue to serve as an effective arm of the City Government.

Waco's officials are pleased that the public has accepted the Patrol program and report that citizen complaints regarding parking tickets have fallen off to an almost irreducible minimum. Those complaining are usually persons seeking special privileges in one disguise or another or those who consider themselves for some reason to be exempt from or above the law.

It is worthy to note the testimonials and remarks of gratitude addressed regarding the Patrol by interested persons in important positions. Mr. Jesse Gunterman, Waco's Chief of Police, declares:

"The work of the Public Relations Patrol has been very helpful to the Police Department, and has enabled us to place all downtown beat patrolmen in automobiles. Since the girls have been handling non-moving violations in the downtown area, complaints arising from such violations have dropped to zero. At one time this was the source of the greatest number of complaints with which I had to deal. The police department is grateful for the work of the Patrol and would be lost without them."

Mr. J. W. Jeffrey, until the summer of 1960, Waco's City Manager for several years, said:

"The Public Relations Patrol has exceeded my expectations in value to the City. They have succeeded in the almost impossible task of perfecting a technique of giving tickets for parking violations while improving the public relations of the City. They have done and are doing a difficult job well."

Dr. Billy J. Hinton, Waco's Mayor, states:

"The Public Relations Patrol has been a powerful contributing factor in the improved public relations of the City of Waco with its citizens. These girls perform many services of benefit to the public other than issuing parking citations, and even the necessary parking citations are issued in such a manner as to excite the least possible resentment."

Statements from husbands of Patrol members reveal that the program was looked at with apprehension when it was first started but since has proven itself. As one husband said:

"My wife has been a member of the Public Relations Patrol since it was first instituted four years ago. In the beginning I did not exactly understand the duties and requirements of the job, did not know how the public would react or accept a woman in this capacity. I was, frankly, apprehensive. However, I have since become quite proud of both her and her job."

Husbands of the other Public Relations Patrolwomen expressed the same feelings of pride in a job well done.

The courtesy tickets given to out-of-towners and convention participants mailed to the main office show that the Patrol has been successful in making friends for the City. Recipients often comment on the relief one gets when he removes a "ticket" from his car and finds a hearty "Welcome to Waco," instead of the expected summons! These persons agree that the message immediately makes them feel "at home," which is the intent of the City and the Five Friendly Faces.

SUMMARY

Waco considers its Public Relations Patrol program to be a success not merely in bringing adequate enforcement pressure against downtown parking law violators, but in the broad field of promoting public relations. The use of women has also permitted several police officers to engage in duties requiring broader skills than downtown parking enforcement. Waco's Five Friendly Faces have and will continue to make the City a friendly place in which to live, work, and shop. These are characteristics common generally to Texas but specifically to Waco! ★★★

The Police and Population: A Critical Analysis

By Kermit S. Kynell

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Mr. Kynell is a naval veteran of World War II and a graduate of Stanford University with the A. B. and M. A. degrees in political science. He has taught at Temple City High School, East Los Angeles Jr. College, and Long Beach State College.*

Since 1953 the author has been a member of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, working custody, radio car patrol, and Detective Bureau. He plans to complete the requirements for the Ph.D. degree at U.C.L.A. in English Literature with special research in political theory involving police problems, utilizing in part material gathered during observation of continental police organization in Germany and Denmark.

THROUGH the miracle of some as yet undiscovered theroy of spatial physics, let us assume an intelligent observer from the age of William Shakespeare is suddenly regenerated and deposited at the front desk of a large metropolitan police department. In proper Wellsian fashion he has arrived in full possession of his mental faculties and observes the scene about him. What would his reactions be? What one idea or experience of the twentieth century scene would make the greatest impact upon the comparative serenity of his Elizabethan temperament? Consider automobiles, TV, police electronic equipment, nuclear fission; concrete pavement, Bikini swim suits, or a .38 special. New and bewildering? To an extent yes, but not wholly alien; not necessarily products of another world. These items directly or implicitly had been conceived or implied long before Hamlet spoke his lines on "the law's delay" in the Globe Theatre. Leonardo da Vinci had his submarines and the Greeks an atomic theory; the Roman Legions their paved roads, and about the time Seneca loaned money at impossible interest rates, independent thinkers were already anticipating the theories, which cumulatively, would lead to the applied principles of internal combustion. So confused though he might be, our observer would not feel wholly disoriented due to technological changes alone, though granted those changes since 1950 have probably been greater in magnitude than all the technical advances in the prior three centuries. If not science, then what would create the greatest impact on the psyche of this subject of Elizabeth I as he wandered the supermarkets and cruised down Fifth Avenue or Wilshire Boulevard in a radio patrol car. Morals? Hardly! Subjectively these are about the same as they have always been. Human emotions and passions haven't altered much since Marcus Aurelius and beyond. Shifts of emphasis, yes; but certainly nothing basic.

If these considerations would fail to upset our man's aplomb for any length of time, perhaps we may conceive of one which would. Permanently. Let us consider a change which is so obvious as to be easily missed; one far more basic than science, philosophy, or morals. These things like art, literature, or music are all supplemental; they spring from what people do; they are incipient in the mind of man; they are in essence so many by-products. What about their origin; what would the ancient Londoner do not when confronted with the by-products of the people, but by the people themselves? The sheer number of people.

The great London of Shakespeare's day had about 130,000 souls; only a modest city by our standards. In fact, the whole of England by 1600 had but about half the present day population of Los Angeles County. I would hazard a guess that our refugee time traveler from Blackfriar's Bridge would rush screaming back to the Thames with the suffocating feeling he had suddenly been trapped in an anthill of humanity. And perhaps he would be justified. One of the most profound difficulties facing our culture, perhaps the most perplexing problem of the times is not war, nor civil unrest, nor underworld arrogance, but their principal sociological cause, the enormous population increases of the twentieth century.

While the problem of astronomically growing populations has not received much publicity as yet in the popular publication field, this is not the case in technical journals where regional growth problems have received wide dissemination. The United Nations itself has taken official cognizance of the problem, while various governments have subsidized surveys of their own population pressures; Japan has legalized abortion, and American demographers are highly concerned. There is no longer much doubt over the issue. The population problem is pressing; it is urgent; it is vital. Let us examine its background and the contemporary and potential difficulties involved from the standpoint of American law enforcement.

In 1798 the theorist T. R. Malthus first presented his famous essay on the dangers of uncontrolled population growth. He was met at first with professional acclaim which later turned into a fashionable skepticism as antidotes were devised for the so-

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Los Angeles: an automobile clogged civic center.

cial evils he foresaw. Briefly, Malthus envisioned a world in which population had already outstripped its capacity for sustenance. He felt that human reproduction if not controlled would drastically limit any chances for social progress because an increase in the standard of living results in immediately increased population growth which then nullifies the previous gain.[1] Perhaps the most sobering thought which Malthus fostered was that population tends to increase geometrically while the food supply increases only arithmetically. This is another way of saying that the larger the population of any given area, the faster it grows. If the rate remained constant the problem would be serious enough, but when the very rate of growth increases in direct proportion to the collective mass, the problem becomes grave.

Subsequent economists since Ricardo have modified the Malthusian gloom, but none have entirely dispelled it. Another serious by-product of the fecundity of the human race according to Malthus was that population pressure on limited agricultural land would diminish crop productivity at the very time when crop increases were most urgent, but Ricardo countered this in part by his insistence that such scarcity of natural resources would automatically obstruct human propagation rates in the first place.[2]

Modern economics has attempted various means to dispel Malthus' predictions, ranging from implied dependence upon hydroponics, utilization of the vast areas of Africa and South America, and acceleration of plant growth resulting from isotopic studies of the plant food process. But in spite of modifications of Malthusian theory; in spite of rationalizations about increasing food supplies through modern technology, the world population continues to multiply at a frightful rate. It is something like compound interest on compound interest computed hourly. The preconceived notions of certain nations such as the United States and West Germany regarding proper family sizes within specific social groupings has had no appreciable effect on their ever increasing growth.[3]

Consider the import of what has been said thus far when applied to the police function. Return with our time traveler for a moment to the days of the Globe Theatre. Nightwatchmen, town criers with lighted staffs, and perhaps a local watch and ward type of guardianship. Nothing more. Proceed now to the bustling London of the mid 1840's. Two hundred and fifty years have elapsed since Shakespeare's day, and now Robert Peel deems it necessary to supply a much more populous London with a uniformed force of men to protect life and property from the depredations of that minority criminal element which has become proportionately sizeable due to the enormous growth of the city. More and more people begetting more and still more people, all within the same area causes an infinite multiplicity of personal and property problems and conflicts all of which must be resolved by that correspondingly larger and larger force of guardians which we have come to identify as the police.

Proposition One:

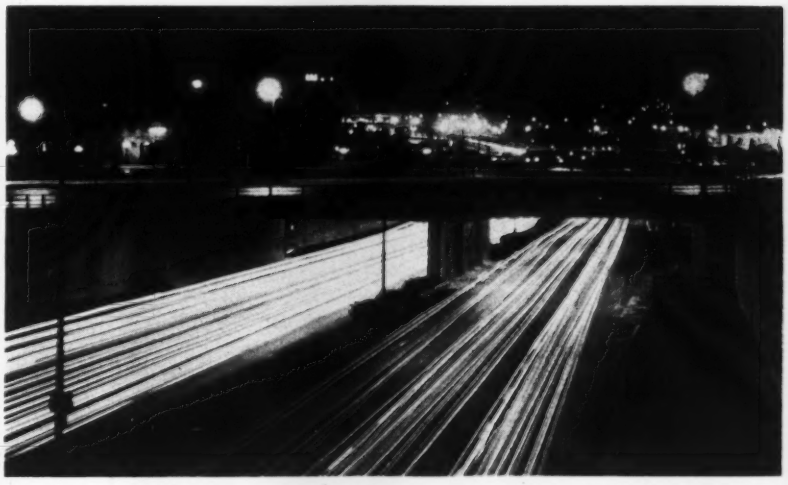
The greater the number of people within a given area the less precise become the distinctions which can be made to discern each one's rights, and the larger the specialized group which must make these distinctions. But is this ultimately a self-defeating proposition? Either an ever greater bureaucracy of administrators and regulators or an inevitable compromise of individual rights appears certain.

In the early 1930's the total population of the United States was approximately 130,000,000. Shopping at the market in the small midwestern town in which we lived, I recall most vividly seeing the policeman walk his beat, brusque, friendly, and competent; one man, one beat; fifteen men, the whole town. I would put four pennies on the counter for an unsliced loaf of brown bread, walk out into the late summer sun and see the man in blue twirl his nightstick as he paused in the drugstore for a soft drink or stopped to chat with the barber. The midwestern city grew, but so did its neighbors. So did all the other cities in the adjoining states. The policeman left his beat of necessity and entered a radio patrol car in order to cover his area. His contacts with citizens became less personal, less friendly. More people and more area led to more statistics and even less personal contact.

The cities then matured and became metropolitan centers, all of them. More radio cars covered infinitely more people, and the less important became the individual approach to the lawbreaker; correspondingly the human element became almost non-existent. The officer no longer stopped Joe Citizen, an individual, a man of importance with his red suspenders and handlebar

mustache, a creature of worth and dignity. He now stopped Joe Anonymous, a number, a statistic, a faceless slot in the municipal IBM card; one of the fantastically multiplying horde in Los Angeles and New York; Salt Lake City and New Orleans; Philadelphia and Seattle. The officer's approach became impersonal, often cold, indifferent, bored, sometimes hostile. An arrest became just another log entry rather than a subjective experience in human relations. This was not the policeman's fault. He had been caught in a situation not within his own control. The personal policeman of Wichita or Sioux City in 1935 has had to give way to the impersonal policeman of Manhattan or San Francisco in 1960.

The question of exploding populations is no longer academic; it is empirical, and its by-products are too obvious to dispute. Encroaching suburbs, choked traffic, more billboards, acute juvenile problems, discouraging lines at restaurants, greater percentages per given area of crimes of violence; saturated prison populations, overcrowded court calendars, multiplicities of civil suits, ever increasing problems of crowd control, and so on ad infinitum. National conservation councils have reached the point wherein they foresee the eventual disappearance of forested areas without legislation to preserve "green belt" regions near metropolitan centers. Demographic predictions visualize the coast of southern California as one mammoth city stretching in an unbroken line of freeways, industries, and gargantuan suburbs from Morro Bay to San Diego. The same prediction anticipates Los Angeles County merging into a single gigantic metropolitan unit within three decades. A favorite device, of course, is to attribute the phenomenal growth of areas like Anaheim or Phoenix to migration from elsewhere, but this is not the case. Virtually all areas are so expanding, and they represent the compound interest, so to speak, of a birth



Night scene on the freeway. Streaks of light are caused by the individual headlights of bumper to bumper traffic.

climb that began fifty years ago.

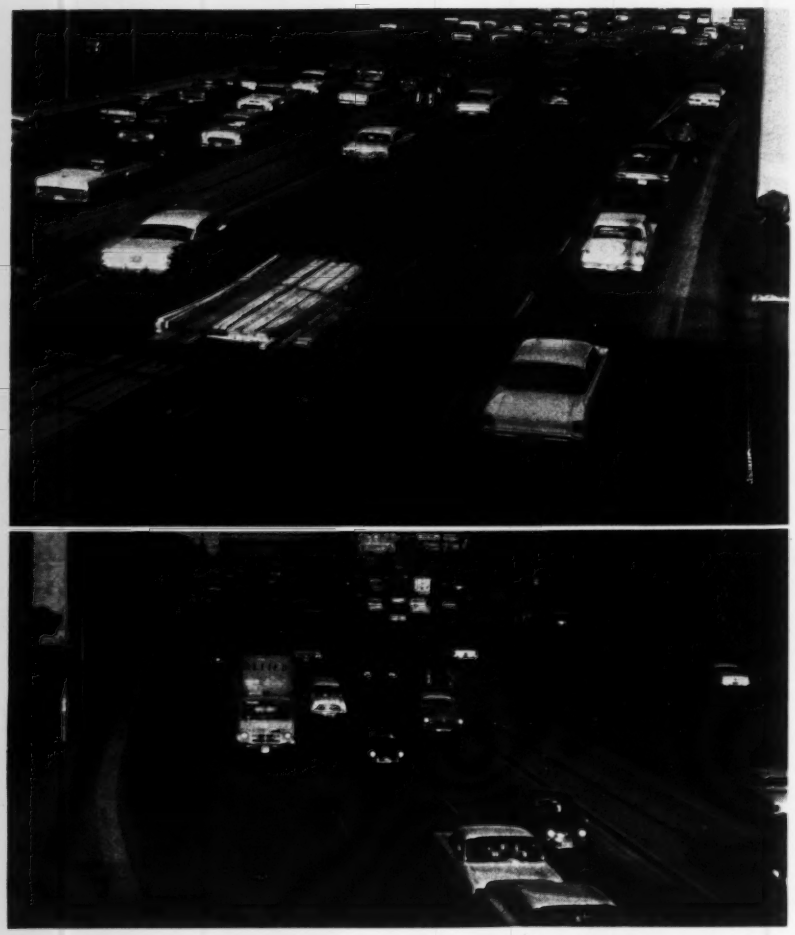
Now where are all these people going? Where do they live and what do they do? Do they all drive to the same choked recreational areas on Sunday afternoon? How do we regulate traffic which is so great that occasional fender smashes must be ignored to facilitate intersectional flow? Can we insist upon the niceties of personal liberty guaranteed under the Federal Constitution when enormous mobs are to be policed, or do we overlook individual injustices for the sake of effectiveness of majority regulation? Such questions are uncomfortable, but they are not rhetorical. They must be answered. What happens to individual enterprise in the face of yearly increasing municipal regulations which are essential for control? One especially gloomy foresight is implied by a social group which anticipates the coming decade as a last ditch stand for private enterprise.[4] As the economic pressures of suburban living rise to an intolerable pitch, millions of Americans apparently will have to go in some other direction,[5] but where?

How will all these people and the local police who are charged with the protection of their lives and property reconcile the differences which have been implied, or will some sort of major reorientation in life and values become necessary? The problems of policing a village of three thousand are distinctly and uniquely different from those of policing a city of three million, notwithstanding the fact that available police personnel may be similar in proportion. But assume that professional police administrators admit most realistically the necessity for occasional compromises of criminal minority civil rights[6] under the constant pressures brought to bear upon them for protection of the rights of the general public.

Proposition Two:

Any difference in degree, if great enough, eventually becomes a difference in kind. This applies to the social sciences as well as to physical science. How often can a Constitutional principle be abrogated for the sake of convenience or necessity before it ceases to exist? Do we recruit more police officers to preserve the status quo; grant more power to existing police forces, or do neither? Can the courts continually restrict the police function in the light of the truly enormous population flood which is literally just around the corner?

Consider the following statistics: if married women have an *average* (italics mine) of three children during their reproductive years, the United



More freeways to accommodate more cars which in turn will need more freeways. . . . Traffic control, anyone? . . .

States will reach a population of 600 million souls within ninety years; but if this birth rate should increase to only 3.3 children per family,[7] the United States will have *one billion* people by the year 2050.[8] This is almost half the present population of the entire world. Crowd control anyone? Traffic? Civil rights? This is not mere speculation. It is very likely to occur. To reiterate: as the collective mass grows, so does its rate of increase. Consider also that probably the single dividing line between order and chaos is that of the police; the sole deterrent to promiscuous crime is that of the police; and the only real guarantee of protection for life and property is not documentary but physical; again, the police. The Constitution evolves the philosophical doctrine of liberty, but the police make it possible. They are the guardians of the law in more sense than one.

Now in the face of these impending incalculable increases in population and the multiplying problems of protection and regulation confronting police organizations everywhere, the courts and the legislatures have apparently refused any civil compromises or broadening of police powers to accomodate our changing times. On the contrary, they have restricted these functions most severely. California court decisions in particular have gone so far as to impose the strictest of denotative limitations on traditional methods of police search and seizure with the result that police efficiency has been seriously compromised. Here we arrive at one of the most significant dilemmas of modern police theory. If the exploding population demands proportionately greater police personnel, it will still be more difficult to ensure the last measure of technical civil rights to all.

Proposition Three:

The population problem poses a serious potential threat to Constitutional liberty, but makes the police the common denominator of any solution. Democracy cannot thrive on an ant hill. More and more restrictive measures will be necessary for the preservation of life and property in areas where population triples, say, every ten years. But as the police are the first line of defense for civil rights, how do they avoid the accusations of an eventual police state theory which that very increase in regulatory measures would imply? The alternative dilemma is equally menacing. If courts continue to interpret civil rights in strictest fashion in the face of enormous population increases, police protection will become proportionately ineffective and create an equal danger to the preservation of Constitutional liberty. How are we to meet these twin dilemmas, and what solutions exist, if any, to the obvious complications of runaway human fecundity?

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[2] *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Jan. 1960, p. 48.

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[4] *The Technocrat*, Los Angeles, No. 194, June, 1960, p. 21.

[5] *Ibid.*, p. 22.

[6] *Police*, Jan.-Feb., 1959, p. 25.

[7] Fractional children are used demographically.

[8] *Population Bulletin*, Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Vol. XVI, June 1960, p. 66.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The author continues his discussion of these important questions in the second of this series of two articles, which will appear in the next issue of POLICE.* ★★★

PTO-Communicate!

By A. Robert Matt

EDITER'S NOTE: *The author holds the B.A. degree in Police Administration from Indiana University, and has completed one year in the Law School at the same institution. He was a Trooper with the Indiana State Police from 1952 to 1955, and Alumni Field Secretary for Indiana University 1955 to 1958. At that time he was appointed Assistant Director of the Center for Police Training at this institution, long noted for its contributions in the police training field. During this time, he also served as Captain of Detectives in the Police Department of Bloomington, Indiana. In July of 1960, he became Director of Public Relations with the Colt's-Patent Firearms Company with headquarters in Hartford, Connecticut.*

This is the fourth in a series of articles concerned with the problems of the POLICE TRAINING OFFICER. *The first three – THE MOST IMPORTANT MAN, LET'S START A POLICE TRAINING PROGRAM and OFFICER CONTINUATION TRAINING – appeared in previous issues of POLICE.*

Effective communication is a major problem facing the world today. The ability of one person to make another person or persons understand is an age-old task. Effective communication is the primary objective of the Police Training Officer. No matter how well a training course is organized or how well it is administered it will not be successful unless this primary objective of training is met.

Communicating in the classroom is most usually done by the lecture method. Listening for an hour to a lecturer who does not effectively communicate can be a very trying experience. The hour can also be trying for the lecturer if he is not adequately prepared. This is the point I would like to discuss with you in the remainder of this article. How should a lecture be prepared? What are the "do's" and "don't's" of a good lecture? These thoughts and outline have been successful for me. In some cases the thoughts are not quite original, but they have been twisted to suit the needs of a "PTO." Behavior, attitudes, tactics, procedures, public relations, rules, regulations, and laws are the subjects that must be communicated. Perhaps this rather simple outline will help you build your foundation as a good lecturer.

First impressions are lasting impressions, often entirely false. Unfortunately, a lot of time must be spent in undoing them. This is a point to remember when you are planning your lecture. The effect of being neat, clean, and erect as a visual aid to your effectiveness is extremely important. Your appearance can adversely affect your future effectiveness in communicating. Look your best when you appear before any group. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Now, on with the problem of how to prepare a lecture.

THE "MUSTS" OF GOOD LECTURING

Sincerity

Any product, any plan, any law, or anything else that is to be sold can only be done successfully by sincerity. You must believe in what you are saying. The Fuller Brush Man is successful because he believes in his product.

Practice

Speaks as often as you possibly can. Proficiency is the result of practice. Stan Musial or Lou Groza did not become great athletes without practice. Helen Hayes, the first lady of the theater, spends hours and hours practicing. It behooves you to practice as much as your schedule will permit.

Enthusiasm

Enthusiasm is probably the most important single quality of delivering a lecture. Your wife is a good example of enthusiasm when she meets you at the door of your home on payday with your pay check in your pocket. Your lecturing enthusiasm should emulate your wife's payday enthusiasm.

Ability

Experience will develop ability. The old bird hunter who always gets two or three birds on the rise has ability. Many years hunting experience have given him ability. The same is true in speaking and lecturing. With each new experience and incident your ability will progress and get better.

Knowledge

You should know your subject completely and thoroughly. Knowledge is the result of listening, reading, experience, and larceny. Plagiarizing and twisting other peoples thoughts, adding to them and presenting them with proper credit is permissible. There are many things new in the world and it is your responsibility to learn them.

Have you noticed that the first letters of the five "Musts" of good lecturing add up to one word? That word is SPEAK. Speak as often as you can. Never pass up an opportunity to develop yourself further. Rudyard Kipling, when speaking to the College of Surgeons in London, said, "By profession I am a dealer in words, and

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words are the most potent drug used by mankind." The "PTO" is a dealer in words . . . make sure your words are potent.

FIVE POINTS YOU SHOULD NOT WORRY ABOUT

Nervousness

Everyone is nervous at the outset. It's similar to the "butterflies in the stomach" feeling before playing in a football game. The greatest speakers of all time, Cicero, Ceasar, Webster, Patrick Henry, William Jennings Bryan, have all indicated in their autobiographies that they were nervous before making a speech. Nervousness is a good sign. Without it the chances are that you will not make a good presentation.

Quality of Voice

Other qualities that you possess will offset any deficiency you might have in quality of voice. "Teddy" Roosevelt and General George S. Patton did not have deep booming voices, yet one of them led an entire nation and the other led an army to victory. They did not let the quality of their voices bother them in the least.

Accent

A slight accent is provocative. It does not have to be pronounced, but just different enough to make your audience attentive. Winston Churchill used his accent to the best advantage during World War II. Joseph Conrad, an English novelist of Polish descent, said, "Give me the right word and the right accent and I will move the world." That was good advice.

Extensive Vocabulary

Remain simple. Do not try to impress people with an extensive vocabulary. Two hundred and seventy-three words known as the Gettysburg Address are hailed as one of the greatest speeches ever made. It did not contain words that were hard to understand. It was simple, direct and to the point. Lincoln was a man of simple, but profound words.

Education

Education has never been a yardstick for measuring a man's public speaking or lecturing ability. Some very learned men cannot speak well because they cannot talk in a language that everyone can understand. They utterly fail to communicate.

With an explanation of these five points you can forget them when preparing a lecture. They should not concern you to any great extent. Do not be afraid that they will hinder your lecture. Robert Louis Stevenson gave the best advice when he said, "Keep your fears to yourself, but share your courage with others."

EIGHT POINTS TO AVOID AT ALL COSTS

Errors in Grammar

A bubonic plague is no worse than being plagued with errors in grammar. The use of the word "ain't," using the wrong tenses, and other elementary grammar mistakes are forbidden. Ask your friends to listen to you lecture and later point out errors in grammar to you. Do not be afraid to ask other instructors to listen to you and to suggest how you can become a better lecturer.

Profane or Vulgar Expressions

To swear is to insult. Even in every day conversation the frequent use of profane or vulgar language does little more than antagonize your friends and associates. While lecturing the use of vulgar language is inexcusable. It does not serve to emphasize a point even though many people think it does. Someone in your audience will be insulted or antagonized if you insist in the use of profanity.

Depending on Funny Stories

I have laughed until my sides hurt at the funny stories of many so called eloquent speakers. After the lecture, reflection points out that the speaker said absolutely nothing. A clever and clean story now and then is permissible to set the scene or make a point. However, the possibility always exists that even the cleanest and most clever story might backfire and offend someone in the class. Choose your stories with care.

Playing With Things

Counting the change in your pocket, pulling your nose or ear, fingering cuff links or tie, fidgeting with notes, etc., are all distracting influences on the audience. These influencing factors will many times cause the audience to completely miss an important point.

Pacing

After thirty minutes of pacing, the entire audience is worn out, not to mention the speaker or lecturer. The place for a race horse is on the race track and not behind a lecturn. Some movement is desirable, but not so much as to cause the audience to think they are witnessing a ping pong game.

Memorizing

Successful speakers do not memorize. No man's memory is infallible and the chances are good that your memory will fail you when you need it most. To wit: right in the middle of a lecture and just as you are about to make an important point. Brief outlines are the answer to the rule prohibiting memorization.

Reading

Unless done for the reason that you know you are going to be quoted in the newspapers or elsewhere, reading a lecture reduces the effectiveness of the delivery. Becoming so engrossed in the reading of a lecture, finding a mistake in the typing, and wondering out loud what in the devil that stupid secretary did to your original writing is a notorious example of what happens to lecturers who read their speeches.

Apologizing

What you have to say to a group of people is important or you would never have been asked to speak in the first place. For that reason you should never apologize for your shortcomings. If you tell the people to whom you are lecturing that you are a poor speaker you will be starting on a negative note. Remember, you put your pants on the same way as every other man, over one foot first and then the other.

The latter points are really the eight deadly sins of public speaking or lecturing. All of them are unforgivable. The penalty for a conviction on any one of these counts is ineffective communication. Avoid them at all costs.

TEN POINTS TO REMEMBER WHEN PREPARING YOUR LECTURE

Outline

Good organization of the basic ideas you want to get across will help you stay away from memorizing or reading a lecture. An outline with the main points you want to make and the sub-points that will back up the main points is important to the success of your lecture.

Prepare Your Own Lecture

A lecture that is not conceived and born by you will be poorly delivered. You will not have had the opportunity to live with it and to nurse it through its completion. A borrowed speech will be recognized by the audience. While you are stuttering and stammering through a borrowed speech, your audience will go to sleep. Keep them awake by being completely familiar with your material. Remember, a sleeping audience is an indictment of the speaker.

Know Your Audience

Prepare material that is understandable by the group to which you are lecturing. Research and investigation into the background of your audience will help accomplish this point. If you talk to a "rookie" class your terminology should be relatively simple. An older group of men will understand more complicated terms and ideas because of their experience.

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Plan a Good Introduction

Start your lecture with a statistic, quotation or a fact. Do something that is out of the ordinary at the outset. An old farmer once had a mule that he hit in the head before giving the animal a verbal command. One day the farmer was asked why he was continually clubbing the mule? The old man replied that the mule was a good worker and always did as he commanded, after he got the mule's attention. An attention getter is another way of saying, plan a good introduction.

Be Accurate in Content

If your statistics or facts are not accurate some "clown" in the class will beg to differ with you and correct you in front of the other students. If you are more fortunate than most, this same "clown" will question you about a fact or figure after class in a relatively private conversation. Nevertheless it is still embarrassing to be questioned by a student and proved wrong on the quotation of something that you could have checked before delivering the lecture.

Have Objectives

Objectives help the listener listen. Direct your material to the student body and the local environment. Point

out what it is that you hope to accomplish with your lecture and then make sure that you get the job done before you finish.

Plan Visual Aids

Just as the major league baseball pitcher uses the "change up" or the fine halfback uses the "change of pace" to do a better job—so should you. Visual aids are the answer to doing a better lecturing job. They will change the pace and add to your stature as a good lecturer.

Apply Imagination

Plan ahead and think what it is that you would be interested in hearing in a lecture. Imagination will help you in creating new "gimmicks" to retain the constant interest of the class. Put yourself in their shoes and use your imagination.

Conclude Dynamically

Repeat the one single thought you want to leave with the group when you conclude. Just as you opened with a hard hitting introduction, you should close with a thought provoking conclusion. As an example, if you are lecturing on firearms safety, remind the class when concluding, that they will be dead a lot longer than they are alive. Life is sixty-five to seventy-five years in duration while death is forever and who can say how long is forever.

Remember the Time Limit

Devote enough time to your subject to adequately cover it, but if you are given a specific time limit keep within it. Like a girl's bathing suit, your lecture should be long enough to cover the subject, but short enough to be interesting.

The ten points to remember when preparing a speech can best be summed up in a mathematical formula. Good preparation plus imagination equal confidence. This is the confidence born out of preparing a good lecture. As you get ready for the actual delivery of the lecture your confidence will make the job easier.

TEN POINTS TO REMEMBER IN DELIVERY

Have a Good Time Speaking

Be eager to give your message. Everything about you must show that you enjoy speaking. Your delivery must be like the measles—contagious.

Be Yourself

Do not "ape" other people. Wear your own pants. The audience wants to know what you think and how you would do the job. They are not interested in someone who imitates another person. Your individuality is your birthright. Do not surrender it by imitating someone else.

Present a Good Appearance

Dynamic lecturers alert the audience by the positive suggestion of their own appearance. If you are in uniform, make sure your brass is shined. Wear a clean uniform. If you plan to lecture in civilian clothes, "look sharp, feel sharp, and be sharp."

Eye Contact

At some time or another during the course of the lecture try to look into the eyes of every student in the classroom. This is done for two reasons. One, each student will feel as if you have been talking solely to him. Two, if you make direct eye contact with them during the lecture you can eye-listen to the reaction of the class. Eye-listening will tell you whether or not your message is being received.

Speak in a Conversational Tone

You must be loud enough to be heard, but quiet enough to be pleasing. If it is apparent that to make yourself heard in the back of the room you are going to have to blast out the people in the front row you should plan to use a microphone. If you do not use a microphone plant another training officer in the back of the class room to signal you to either raise or lower your voice.

Distribute Your Weight Evenly

You were born with two feet and two legs so stand up on both of them and distribute your weight evenly on the balls of your feet. Do not slouch, put one foot up on a chair, cross your feet, or shine your shoes on the back of your pants leg in front of the class. Above all do not sit down to lecture. It may sound egotistical, but you are lowering yourself to the level of the student if you sit down down to lecture.

Vary Your Rate of Speaking

Everything you have to say is important or you should not be saying it. Even so some points are more important than others. You may breeze over some points rapidly while others must be given slowly and concisely. To vary your cyclic rate of speaking is to change the pace and make the lecture delivery more interesting.

Use Natural Gestures

Your hands are not needed if you are striking at the bullseye of human interests. The bullseye is the facts that the students must know; the white part of the target is

Arson Seminars Scheduled

March 8-9-10. Seminar and Training Course in Arson Detection and Investigation. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor Campus. For details communicate with Mr. Francis Hartman, Supervisor, Firemanship Training Program, University of Michigan Extension Service, North Campus, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

March 14-17, 1961. Annual Texas Arson Conference, Commodore Hotel, Austin, Texas. For details communicate with W. L. Heaton, Secretary-Treasurer, Texas Arson Conference, Administrative Office, 716 East Avenue, Austin 1, Texas.

April 3-7, 1961. Second Annual Georgia State Arson School. To be held at the Atlanta Fire Department's new training center. No registration fee. Sleeping quarters will be available to visitors at the Atlanta fire stations at no charge. All arrangements may be made through Raymond W. McGill, Chief of Training, Atlanta Fire Department Training Center, 25 Claire Drive Southwest, Atlanta 15, Georgia.

April 18-21, 1961. Annual North Carolina Arson Investigation Seminar. Morehead Biltmore Hotel, Morehead City, North Carolina. For details communicate with W. G. O'Neal, Chief Investigator, North Carolina Department of Insurance, P. O. Box 351, Raleigh, North Carolina.

April 24-28, 1961. Seventeenth Annual Arson Detection and Investigation Seminar. Purdue University. For details communicate with Professor Shelby Gallien, Director Public Safety Institute, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

June 12-16, 1961. Annual Arson and Fire Investigation Seminar. University of California at Los Angeles. Conducted by the California Department of Education Fire Training Section, the California Conference of Arson Investigators, and University Extension. University of California, Berkeley. For details communicate with Mr. Thomas Ward, Supervisor of Fire Training, Bureau of Industrial Education, Department of Education, State Education Building, 721 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, California. (NOTE: This Seminar alternates between Los Angeles and Berkeley.)

August 7-11, 1961. Seventh Annual Florida Arson Seminar. Cherry Plaza Hotel, Orlando, Florida. For details communicate with Mr. W. H. Barnett, Superintendent, Florida State Fire College, P. O. Box 785, Ocala, Florida.

September 11-15, 1961. Eighth Annual Ohio State Arson School. To be held in College of Law Building, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. For details communicate with Ray Davis, Chief, Arson Bureau, State Fire Marshal's Office, 21 West Broad Street, Wyandotte Building, Sixth Floor, Columbus 15, Ohio.

October 17-21, 1961. Seventh Annual Arson Investigation Institute, University of Oklahoma. For details communicate with Mr. James Robinson, Coordinator, Southwest Center for Law Enforcement Education, North Campus, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

the facts that the students should know and a complete miss is the facts it would be nice for them to know. Stick to hitting the bullseye and the target and you will not need gestures. However, remember that they are helpful, but above all they must be natural to your individuality if they are to be used effectively.

Use a Variety of Inflections and Tones

Tone and inflection variety will eliminate monotony. Monotony breeds sleep and we have already discussed that indictment. Lincoln was a master at putting the audience into the palm of his hand by the use of a variety of inflections and tones. Just as the people were straining forward in their seats to hear him because he was speaking so low, he would burst forth in a literal shout and drive home the point he wanted to make. You can and should do the same thing.

Pause Occasionally

Here again this point must be done naturally. The pause is a technique many people like to use while lecturing. It takes time to develop and is very effective when done in a natural manner. Do not try it until you have completely mastered its desired affect.

A mathematical formula again comes into play when remembering the ten points of good delivery. Simplicity plus clarity equal a good lecture. Most everything in life depends upon skillful manipulation of words. Words have been known to inspire or incite people just as did Mark Anthony's address at Ceasar's funeral. Words in music have inspired people to great heights. The song Yankee Doodle and the Marseillaise are perfect examples. The French Foreign Legion at one time forbid the singing of the French National Anthem because it incited the troops to riot. Your words do not necessarily have to incite but they must inspire.

Remember, in any future lecturing situation the students in the class are giving their most valued possession, TIME. Time is a possession money cannot buy. Time is a possession which cannot be replaced—it is their time. If you approach a lecture realizing the audience is giving the best it has to offer, you in turn will give your best as THE MOST IMPORTANT MAN IN POLICING TODAY. ★★★

I A A I
International Association of Arson Investigators

At the Fire Scene

By Captain S. S. Cobb, Jr.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The author was appointed as a member of the Norfolk Fire Division, Norfolk, Virginia, on July 12, 1942. On December 1, 1949, he was advanced to the position of Fire Engineer and on May 15, 1951, he was promoted to the rank of Fire Captain. He has been assigned to the Fire Chief's office as a Fire Investigator since March 1, 1958. Captain Cobb is a charter member of the International Association of Arson Investigators and is currently First Vice President of this professional organization. His record of service to the Association include, in addition, appointment as Sergeant-at-Arms, member of the Board of Directors, Second Vice President, and he also served two consecutive terms as Chairman of the Committee on Juvenile and Teen-Age Fire Setters.*

Captain Cobb holds membership in the Virginia State Firemen's Association and the Police Association of Virginia. His services as a lecturer have been drafted by Purdue University, College of William and Mary and the University of Miami, on the occasion of Fire and Arson Seminars conducted at those institutions. In addition, he has also appeared on the programs of many fire and police training schools throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia.

FROM the fire investigator's point of view, this subject can be likened to the fire-fighter's "size-up." Those of you from the fire service should be familiar with the term "size-up," because most fire departments stress this phase of fire fighting from the beginning of your recruit days until you reach the day of retirement.

By "size-up" of a fire is meant, the making of a quick survey of the situation by the first officer to arrive at the fire scene. His initial fire fighting plan is based thereon. The investigator's initial survey or evaluation of the fire scene can mean the difference between a successful arson investigation and a case of a lot of wasted time and effort.

I would like to explain how the fire investigators in my department work. A discussion of our procedure and pre-arranged investigative plans will bring out specific examples of situations we have encountered in our routine work. The procedure we use is not iron clad, but one that is flexible enough to be used on any type of fire; dwelling, commercial, industrial or even an automobile. Its flexibility allows plenty of margin so that it will apply to rural as well as urban investigations. I am quite sure each of you will find it flexible enough to use in your own locality. At times it may be necessary to eliminate certain steps and portions, or to add other steps that are required by the conditions under which you work.

Fire investigations in my department are carried out, when possible, by a two-man investigative team. The team is furnished a radio equipped, unmarked car. The car is equipped with a camera, evidence containers, work clothes, fire clothes, boots, and an assortment of small hand tools necessary in fire investigations. In the car we also keep an up to date logbook that contains the addresses of all previous fire investigations. It is our job to investigate all multiple alarm fires, fires of incendiary origin, fires of suspicious origin, fires of undetermined origin, deaths resulting from fires, serious burn cases and all malicious false alarms.

Our investigative team covers a city of sixty-two square miles with a population exceeding 350,000. A great percentage of our calls are received via fire radio. Many times we are able to be on the scene before the flames are knocked down and the overhauling operation started. We consider this to be of great importance and always an advantage in fire investigations.

Our early arrival on the scene gives us a chance to make the preliminary investigation before the fire scene can be altered, either by fire fighting operations or the elements. A speedy and direct response to the scene is of paramount importance in any investigation but of greater importance in fire investigations where time is of the essence.

The only variation from the direct response is when we receive a message that someone has been injured in a fire and is on the way to a hospital. Under these conditions we go to the hospital where one of the investigators drops off and the other continues on to the fire scene. We make no claims that this is the best procedure or pre-

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At the scene of action — the author (upper right) holding junction box and (lower left) the other member of the team, Fireman Herbert C. Redfield.

arranged plan but it is working very well in our department.

Now let us get down to the meat of my subject "At the Fire Scene" or "the Fire Investigator's Size-Up." How does the term "size-up" apply to the fire and arson investigator? From the investigator's initial survey of the situation will come his plan of operation as to how the investigaton will be carried out.

I am of the opinion the fire investigator's size-up should begin when the request is received for an investigation. The size-up should continue until the fire scene is secured and other necessary help has been called.

The following is an outline of a few of the most important subjects for consideration by the investigator while enroute to and at the fire scene.

I. Time the Call Is Received

The time of day the call is received should give you some idea as to the type of suspect that could be involved. Was the call received during school hours, on a legal holiday, early morning hours or late at night?

II. The Address or Location

1. Try to vision in your mind what is located at the address. Is the neighborhood commercial, industrial, residential or undeveloped property.

2. Consult the logbook for previous fires investigated, either at this address or other addresses in the immediate vicinity.

III. Observations to Be Made While Approaching the Fire Scene

1. Conditions of streets, highways and normal routes taken.

a. Are there repairs being made and detours necessary?

b. Are there false blockades to delay the apparatus?

c. Did the elements contribute to delaying the response of the apparatus?

When possible we try to use the same route to the fire scene that is used by the first responding companies.

2. Conditions of the neighborhood.

a. Are there normal hazards? Do the occupants of this particular neighborhood present a fire hazard by their mode of living, housekeeping, etc.?

b. Are there physical hazards? Do the buildings and type of structures present a fire prevention problem? Is the neighborhood old and run down?

c. Is the neighborhood changing? Is there a drastic change in the physical make-up of the area, such as a slum clearance project, a new highway plan, or a change in zoning?

IV. Spectators at the Fire Scene

1. Seek familiar faces in the crowd.
2. Pay strict attention to anyone not acting normal.
3. Be alert for the "Eager Beaver" and the "Hero."
4. If occupants or owners are at the fire scene observe them closely as to their actions and manner of dress.

On arrival at the fire scene the investigators should park their car some distance from the fire and continue on foot. One of the team should mingle in the crowd and the other should interview the officer in charge of the fire-fighting.

After a series of suspicious fires within a small area our investigators visited each of the first alarm fire companies and showed them a picture of a known pyro. We also gave them a general idea of his modus operandi. The little time spent in the fire stations paid off. About thirty days later, on arrival at the scene of a suspicious fire, I was alerted by one of the fire-fighters that my suspect was on the scene when the first apparatus arrived. He said the subject was "having a ball," trying to show firemen the apparent point of origin, which was isolated and known only to the person who had set the fire. It was not visible from the outside. Later he was the real "eager beaver," helping with the hose lines. This alert fire fighter was responsible for sending the suspect to an institution for the mentally ill.

V. Property Burning

1. The physical layout.

a. Is the property in a secluded area with little activity going on at the time of the fire? Check the nearness of the adjoining property, streets, public transportation and police protection. These items may be of great importance later in the investigation.

b. Are the premises secured? Are there fences around the buildings? Does the owner provide watchman service?

2. Status of the property.

a. Was the property vacant at the time of the fire?

b. If commercial or industrial occupancy was there any work or business being carried on at time of the fire?

c. Was the plant, building or dwelling furnished for occupancy but temporarily unoccupied?

3. Type of construction.

Is the building constructed in such a way or are the materials used therein, the kind that will cause a fast, or a slow burning fire? This is of great importance. Many times snap judgment does not take this into consideration.

VI. Contents of the Building

1. Type of contents.

a. Are the contents of a slow burning nature or highly flammable?

b. Absence of any type of contents.

c. Unusual nature of the contents. Those contents present which are not normal to the occupancy.

VII. Contact Officer-in-Charge at the Fire Scene

1. Why did he request an investigation?
2. What information or evidence can he reveal? What is the source of his information? What is the nature of the evidence?

VIII. Your Conclusions

1. Are there signs or evidence of incendiarism? Did your initial investigation reveal an accidental or natural fire cause?
2. Let us assume that this is a set fire. What is your next action?

a. Secure the fire scene.

b. Request for assistance. Immediately request the assistance of those experts and others who can be of help in the investigation; medical examiner, laboratory technician, explosive engineer, photographer, etc.

IX. Securing the Fire Scene

1. What do we mean by securing the fire scene? It is the exclusion of all unauthorized persons from the fire scene until the examination and search of the scene has been completed. This also extends to the protection and security of the fire scene from the elements such as rain, wind, sleet, and snow.
2. Why must the fire scene be secured?

a. The fire scene may reveal the origin of the fire.

b. We must locate the point of origin of the fire to determine the accurate fire cause.

c. The legal value of physical evidence can be rendered useless by improper handling, removal or alteration by either man or the elements.

d. Evidence can be overlooked or its value underestimated by the inexperienced, careless, or improperly trained fire fighter.

3. Who is responsible for securing the fire scene? All authorities agree that it is the duty and responsibility of the firemen to secure the fire scene. This must be done to protect any evidence remaining after the fire. A check of the contents of the building may prove certain articles or materials had been removed before the fire occurred.
4. How do we secure the fire scene?

a. External security.

(1) Posting of guards at all possible places of entry and agress.

(2) Secure all building openings not needed after the fire has been extinguished.

(3) Establishment of a fire line some distance from the fire scene.

This can be done with the cooperation of the police

official-in-charge at the scene. No one not duly authorized should be allowed inside of this fire line. This includes members of the press, radio and TV, until the time a joint conference can be held.

At the scene of a recent suspicious fire there was a heavy soot deposit on all of the floors. In each room there was a good heel impression in the soot deposit. The Deputy Chief at the fire scene posted a guard at the front and called for the investigators. He overlooked guarding the rear door and one of the occupants used the rear door. He walked from room to room, thereby destroying the heel prints in the soot.

I am aware that the mass mediae of the press can be of great assistance to the investigator, but by the same token, it can hurt you by breaking a story before the investigators are ready. Their premature scoop may be just the break the suspect is seeking. Keep them all away from the scene until a press conference can be arranged.

b. Internal security.

(1) All care must be taken to preserve the physical evidence. This can be done by building dykes, barricades, troughs or by the use of other materials and devices at hand.

(2) Prevent the removal of debris until it can be examined by the investigators for possible physical evidence.

(3) Prevent the disturbance and re-arrangement of contents, stock, and fixtures until the investigators can examine and take photographs of the scene.

I recall an investigation during which a five gallon can was found on the premises. Several of the firemen were discussing the can outside of the house. One of the spectators stated the occupant had borrowed his gasoline can the day before. He further stated that he could make a possible positive identification of the can. The new recruit, an obliging soul, entered the premises and removed the can, which was not properly guarded. He showed the can to the spectator and he identified it as being his property. This piece of evidence had not been photographed as found, thus losing some of its legal value.

c. Security against the elements.

As we noted earlier the premises which must be secured to prevent removal or destruction of evidence by man must also be secured against destruction by the elements, rain, wind, snow, freezing temperatures. The elements can destroy evidence too. Just as we may often have to remove ashes and debris from a basement in our search for evidence, so may we also have to erect a shelter over the evidence to protect it. Holes in the roof must be patched, windows covered, doors must be boarded shut and otherwise made reasonably tight. This is ordinary procedure in most fire departments and thus should present no problems.

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If the building has been damaged to such an extent that the above procedure is not practical, evidence can be covered with tarpaulins or other materials.

Should the evidence need protection from freezing temperatures and the building or area has no way in which it can be heated, salamanders can be brought to the premises and used to keep it from freezing. There can be no set rule to govern the securing of evidence from the elements. Conditions will have to govern your actions.

In conclusion, ask yourself a few questions. Have you checked and rechecked every aspect of the fire's origin?

Are you still of the opinion this is an incendiary fire? Assuming that you have completed your preliminary investigation at the fire scene and are ready to proceed with the full investigation, ask yourself the following questions and determine if you have complied to the letter:

1. Did you make good use of your notebook?
2. Did you take a sufficient number of photographs?
3. Were the necessary sketches and diagrams made?
4. Are all witnesses and other persons with pertinent information properly identified? Names, addresses and telephone numbers should be noted if available.
5. Was your physical evidence properly and legally handled, identified, tagged, etc? ★★★

Police Reserves?

By R. Bruce Holmgren

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the second in a series of two articles by R. Bruce Holmgren, pointing to the advantages and disadvantages of Police Reserves. The first article appeared in the preceding issue of POLICE.*

EFFECTIVENESS AND VALUE

Admittedly the comments of one who trained and directed reserve police groups are biased in favor of the men he trained and guided, but justice to some very capable reserve policemen dictates asserting that they frequently have the same skill and more interest than a lot of fulltime policemen. However, many reserve policemen can only supplement or "backstop" the regulars with whom they work.

Skill as Policemen

How well they do is relative to the job at hand. A man who can do a good job on the streets of Lake Bluff might be quite at sea if turned out to patrol a busy district in Chicago. But unless the reservist has special interest and ability do not expect too much technical proficiency from him.

He will have to "swing" a lot of traffic before he builds real self confidence. Only through experience can he learn how to direct traffic at busy corners – and shift his position slightly now and then to avoid having a passing car scuff one of his shoes. Further it will take him a while to develop an easy, relaxed arm movement in contrast to the jerky or unduly vigorous gestures we see a lot of reserves (and some fulltime policemen) using.

Likewise if he has occasion to warn or cite traffic violators it will take him a while to learn how to stop a car and how to approach the violator. You can drum all kind of instruction into him, or make him virtually memorize the pointers in the series on one-man car patrol recently published in the Journal. Still, his hand may have a bit of shake to it the first or second time he reaches for a driver's license. He is probably concentrating on what has been taught, so that if the driver hands over his wallet, the reservist will say, "Please take the license from your wallet and hand me only the license."

You can multiply these examples indefinitely but the point is that how skilled a reserve policeman you get depends on the training and experience you give him. If you are not prepared to let him take on all the policing your community faces it is better not to use him – or limit his service to situations he can handle.

This may create a conflict. Your opinion of just how much police work the reserve can do may not coincide with his. As a result your exercise of sound judgment may impress him as throttling his initiative. You may make him wonder about his ability. It may be better not to have a reserve than to develop one and stop its members short of a full range of police work.

RELIABILITY

At the same time regardless of how the reserve feels at being inhibited, do not expect him to stick his neck out in situations of obvious hazard. While he wants to show the regulars he will tackle any job that comes along, and will direct traffic well, he will think twice before jumping into the midst of say, a fistfight. It occurs to him that after all, he is a citizen volunteer and may think it best to hang back a bit, letting the regular take the lead.

This represents no lack of courage; many reserves have done this sort of thing. Rather, you have the reserve exercising a certain judgment. Not being paid for the job, he doesn't want to get hurt and he doesn't want his clothes torn. Likewise, at an accident he may be reluctant to get blood on his hands. In contrast, the regular has no choice but to pitch in and do this. The reserve officer will do a good job of directing traffic at the accident but will leave the distasteful part of the job to the regulars.

Such reluctance illustrates a fundamental disadvantage of relying on reserve policemen. You simply cannot expect an unpaid volunteer to do everything a paid man does – even though the reserve is often physically and temperamentally qualified to do so.

Availability

Speaking of hours of duty, this is a big problem with reserves. You usually have them on evenings and week-ends only and their free time for police work seldom coincides with your hours of peak loads. You should not expect them to stay out too late at night, although many of them eagerly do so.

Limits on performance and usefulness: Frequently your reservists are rather mature individuals not up to the physical exertion demanded on active police duty. Men with good judgment, reliability and skill may lack the stamina for the job. Younger men lack police experience or seasoned judgment. Considering how long it takes to develop a young full-time patrolman, see how much longer it takes with a reservist whose exposure to police activity is just a few hours a week, at most.

But do not take these comments as criticism of reserve performance which is frequently good, sometimes excellent. Men who would make ideal policemen but who happen to be in other lines of work find reserve service an outlet for their latent talent in police work. The basic troubles and shortcomings of reserve policing lie with the use of citizen volunteers, however capable they individuals may be, to do a job calling for full-time, professional service.

How good your reserves are depends on how you train them and use them in the street. The limitation lies in having to put these unpaid volunteers in situations exposing them to the hazards of high-speed driving, physical violence and the like.

The pressures of modern living and the demands that most men's jobs now make of them add up to a good reason for not having a police reserve. Men simply cannot contribute enough spare time for training and squad car experience to the extent necessary to season them for useful police work. And as the policing job grows in complexity, demanding higher standards of performance, it limits the situations where citizen reservists can be helpful.

Problems and Conflicts

Don't be surprised if all does not run smoothly once the reserves finish their training and find their way to duty on the street. They may argue among themselves at a scene of police action, bickering over which way to do some task. And usually they get quite a shock on receiving their first dose of friction with the public. They may find it surprising to learn that the Americans, especially the motoring public, do not always accord the policeman the respect and affection traditionally bestowed on the London bobby by his appreciative clientele.

All my training activities have stressed the need of a sense of humor among police reservists. A man on police duty simply has to take with a smile a certain amount of minor abuse and uncomplimentary remarks, just as do the regular police—except for the unfortunate few who make excessive use of the disorderly conduct charge, indicating their knack of generating heated arguments with traffic violators and the like.

You have to make sure your reservists do not take themselves too seriously or too solemnly, even though they must approach the police task with seriousness of purpose. Sometimes you have to set an example for the reservists, such as by directing traffic at a fire with no star, no flashlight or whistle – nothing but your ability to do the job, as has been my experience.

The point is that it takes time for a reservist to bridge the gap between interest, observation and instruction and actually doing the job himself. Another point that professional police administrators may overlook is that the reserve has to resolve a number of questions and conflicts all by himself.

For instance, he will wonder just how far should the police go in protecting pedestrians who don't want to be protected. The right answer is obvious but one night about fifteen years ago that one bothered me while getting my first stint at helping direct traffic in Evanston's old Fountain Square at Christmas time. These are things a reserve may not discuss with anyone but the point, again, is that he works out his philosophy of law enforcement as he goes along.

Any administrator weighing the pro's and con's of a reserve should ponder the conflict of viewpoint between regular and reserve. The paid

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officers often regard the volunteers as amateurs, interlopers and holders of jobs that limit the expansion of a paid department. Often their view is well taken. Similarly the reserves, fired with enthusiasm and fresh learning can't understand why the regulars don't just "enforce the law' by stopping every possible traffic violator—or otherwise do their job with zeal

There have been times when reserve leaders have had to keep certain reservists out of the squad cars, for example, because they were driving the regulars to distraction. "There goes a stop sign runner! Say, why don't you stop that speeder? Gee, that fellow looks suspicious!" . . . and so on. Before a regular has time to act on one suggestion, the reservist fires another at him!

The regulars whether they say anything or not (and more often they do not, except among themselves) usually resent the reserves wearing uniforms and stars identical with their own, especially those of higher rank —rank it takes a regular years of experience, study and civil service examinations to get.

Likewise, as noted above, it is hard to explain to a reserve that a policeman simply doesn't take action in every situation he sees. As a young military policeman not long out of a college, I pondered the remark of an experienced policeman, also in the service, who was often my partner. He said, "We do about half of what we're supposed to." Much reflection convinced me he did not mean shirking responsibilities but rather that you enforce the law with judgment and common sense, and do not act on mere technicalities in minor situations.

Another problem you face in training a reserve lies in convincing its members that, especially on the first line of patrol, policing is accomplished not with gadgets and equipment but with words and friends. A new man, especially a citizen volunteer, is too conscious of squad car equipment, police weapons and the trappings of office. It takes a long time for him to learn the value of information, contacts, a word here, a friendly cup of coffee there, and so on.

THE BALANCE SHEET

In summary, there appear to be just two reasons for having a reserve and at least six for not having one. The pro's are these:

1. A reserve provides help in meeting peak loads and in supplementing an inadequately staffed department.
2. Members of the reserve, grounded in policing problems, are in effect an unofficial public relations team, boosting the department.

On the other side of the ledger are those reasons for not having a reserve:

1. Most police reservists are too limited in availability, utility and experience to be of all-around help whenever and wherever needed.
2. Time and effort spent in maintaining one simply to have a community-wide public relations team is not justified.
3. The very existence of an unpaid, volunteer citizen reserve jeopardizes the professionalization and expansion of a department.
4. It is simply not fair to thrust a citizen volunteer, however qualified, into the full range of police duty that any moment may tax the ability of a paid, professionally developed officer.
5. It is not fair to a professional, fulltime policeman to pair him off with (and in a sense make him responsible for) a partner who is a citizen volunteer.
6. There are too many difficulties inherent in the maintenance of discipline and control to warrant the effort expended.

Applying the Balance

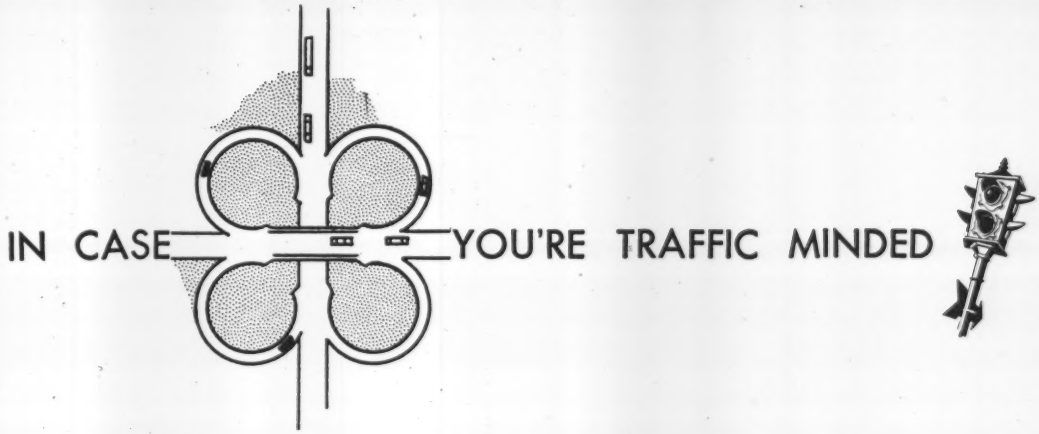
Discussing the foregoing in terms of three specific situations under whatever conditions we can call "normal" in early 1960, three observations deserve mention:

1. A small community with no unusual police problems and with a tax structure not conducive to maintaining a numerically adequate police force may find a reserve very helpful. This is especially so if the reserve group is small enough for the chief of police to more or less integrate the volunteers into the department, train them adequately in the light of village needs and give them enough on-the-street experience to keep their interest and abilities current.

2. A city with a population anything like that of Evanston (75,000) with a numerically adequate police force whose members show increasing progress toward professional stature probably cannot justify a reserve force under today's conditions —without regard to the value of a reserve some years ago. Increasing competence of the paid members enables them to handle peak loads (barring unforeseen large scale emergencies) without augmenting their numbers with volunteer policemen.

3. Experience in working with the state police volunteers prompts the suggestion that their utility is limited to large scale emergency needs. The growth (both numerical and professional) of the state police force does not indicate a need for a citizen group to backstop the paid men.

As one who once rode the night patrols in Oconto and Outagamie Counties, Wisconsin while still in college, who saw service in the military police, who participated actively in reserve activities from 1945 to 1954, and who went through the full range of enthusiasm, tempering and learning, my recommendation is against having a reserve. Since that time more recent experiences in instructing professional policemen in criminal law and related topics confirm my judgment in suggesting that the carefully seasoned, professionally oriented career police officer does not need a volunteer partner as he makes his appointed rounds and meets the challenges of policing in the 60's. ★★★



An Apology to Those Who Are About to Die

By Fletcher D. Woodward, M.D.

EDITOR NOTE: *Doctor Woodward is Clinical Professor of Otolaryngology at the University of Virginia Hospital, Charlottesville, Virginia and a member of many national Ear, Nose and Throat organizations. In addition, he is President of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society and Past Chairman of the American Medical Association Committee on Medical Aspects of automobile Injuries and Deaths. Doctor Woodward is also a member of various state and national conferences on Automobile Accidents and their Prevention and a frequent contributor of papers on this subject in various medical journals.*

One of the major bright spots on the horizon of human welfare today is the increasing interest of the medical profession in the problems of traffic safety, traffic accidents and the prevention of this needless toll of tragedy on our streets and highways.

AS a physician who has been a student of automobile accidents and deaths for many years I wish to apologize to those twenty thousand American who will needlessly die on our highways this year and and also to those two and one half million Americans who will needlessly be injured. If the remedies presently available had been adopted, 50% or more of our highway deaths and injuries would have been prevented this coming year.

These remedies would not only have prevented many crashes but would have offered protection to many of the car occupants at the time the crash occurred. The reasons for the non-adoption of these remedies are:

1. The public is not yet interested enough in highway accidents and injuries to demand their employment.
2. Their legislative representatives are certainly not going to do anything until an aroused public makes this demand. When this time will come is, of course, unknown.

Address: Dr. Fletcher D. Woodward, Clinical Professor of Otolaryngology, University of Virginia Hospital, Charlottesville, Virginia.

Since the number of cars on our highways will increase from seventy million this year to one hundred and fourteen million in the next fifteen years and by that time nearly every family will have experienced tragedy, perhaps the adoption of these remedies is not too far distant.

In the meantime, physicians are busily preparing an outline of what these remedies are to be. They fall mainly into two classes.

CRASH PREVENTION REMEDIES

In addition to all the slogans, police patrol, vehicle and highway improvements and the indefatigable work of the many fine local, regional, state and national Safety organizations the traffic toll will continue until these fundamental remedies are adopted.

Education

Driver training courses should be provided for all our teen-age youngsters as well as for adults. This course should be a required one, and if time is a factor in a crowded curriculum such courses as physical education, home economics, art, music and shop instruction should yield time to driver training. A certificate from such a course should permit a youngster to apply for a driving permit at the age of sixteen instead of eighteen, which otherwise should be the legal minimum limit. Such a certificate could also result in lower insurance premiums. These courses are invaluable in teaching safety from all approaches such as the danger of driving while drinking, the danger from speed and recklessness, and the value of safety features in design as well as safety belts and shoulder harnesses.

Alcohol and Driving Safety

Since the average individual suffers impairment of driving skill at a blood alcohol level of .05 per cent, let us make this the critical level for conviction instead of 0.15 per cent, a far too generous figure.

A chemical test of the breath or blood should be mandatory in all cases in which driving while drinking, but not intoxicated, is suspected. This test would free the innocent as well as help convict the guilty and should be administered by a properly qualified testing officer who has been trained both in the care of his equipment and the technique of its use, or by a physician. The alternative to such a law is the implied consent law as has been provided in New York and other states.

The result of the chemical test should be accepted as prima facie evidence, and mandatory laws for the various zones of intoxication should be provided.

The present laws exonerating a driver of drinking and driving with a blood alcohol level of less than .05 per cent are proper. The present laws punishing those with a blood alcohol level of 0.15 per cent or higher are often proper but are not enforced. These laws should be subject to study and revision, and should also be strict and mandatory. The greatest problem is in the twilight zone from .06 to 0.15 per cent. For this zone a new set of laws should be enacted following the suggestions of Mr. William M. Plymat of the Preferred Risk Mutual Company of Des Moines, Iowa. These laws should be less strict than those for people with a blood alcohol level of 0.15 or higher but should be severe enough to control the average drinker, for this is the range of the social drinker.

These laws, as I have previously said, should be mandatory and strict enough to stop a driver who is not drunk and thinks he is perfectly capable of handling a car in our modern high speed traffic. The results consistently prove him wrong. Many states have found a point or demerit system to be the best solution to the problems of suspension or revocation of license for drinking and driving. However, if testing of the breath or blood could be made mandatory, its results accepted as evidence and mandatory laws provided, this would be the simplest method of handling this whole problem.

In answer to the many arguments pro and con in this complex problem, the physician is not interested in whether the degree of intoxication is reached on an ascending or descending curve of intoxication. He is not concerned with the type or rapidity of consumption of the alcoholic beverage or whether it is consumed on a full or a fasting stomach. He is not concerned with whether the individual is a beginner or an experienced drinker. He is only concerned with the fact that no one should operate an automobile in our modern high speed and complex traffic patterns with an alcohol blood level higher than .05 per cent.

The laws concerning the punishment of these offenses should not be left to the discretion of the judge or consulting physician, for they have both failed miserably in the past. As a citizen, a physician should urge that full time traffic court judges be appointed with a salary commensurate with the importance of their function. Also, proper and dignified quarters should be provided for this most important court.

Speed and Reckless Driving

Since speed and reckless driving are causative of some 30 per cent or more of deaths resulting from crashes, I suggest that more State police be utilized, that the public be educated again to support them and to cease playing "cops and robbers" on the highways, and that proper laws be enacted and made mandatory. We should endorse and enforce the uniform adoption of the speed limits suggested by the National Safety Council. These limits are 60 miles per hour for day, 55 miles per hour at night and 35 miles per hour in urban zones, all with a 5 miles per hour tolerance. Dual lane and other modern highways should likewise have a minimum limit of 40 miles per hour.

These limits may seem somewhat low to many readers, but until the manufacturers provide us with safer machines from the standpoint of human engineering, I believe that these limits should be considered the maximum under present conditions. If and when the day comes that manufacturers provide cars employing the many safety suggestions previously offered by the medical profession, then these limits can be raised accordingly. Again, the laws governing speed and reckless driving should also be mandatory and strict enough to deter these individuals from excessive speed and recklessness, for the public must realize that driving a motor vehicle today is a privilege and not a right. Nor should sympathy be wasted on the so-called "hardship case," for you may be his next victim. He knows the wages of each offense, whether set by mandatory law or as a result of the point or demerit system and no deviation can be allowed if the number of deaths and injuries is to be curtailed.

CRASH INJURY PREVENTIVE REMEDIES

Automotive Design and Safety

Since some crashes are unavoidable and others inevitable, it is important that the machine itself be designed and safety features provided to protect the occupants. At the present time the destiny of thousands rests in the hands of a comparative handful of men, the designers and engineers who plan next years cars without benefit of medical advice or consultation. It is also astounding as to how little money is spent on research for safety features compared to the large sums received from the sale of their products.

The Committee on Trauma, of the American College of Surgeons, has been concerned with the importance of safety design of the vehicle and the provision of safety features as standard rather than optional equipment. Their efforts have the whole hearted support of all physi

This photograph shows clearly the position of both cars prior to and after this accident, which resulted in many serious injuries. The double white line in the foreground indicates that the light car at the left struck the truck headon, while the car was on the wrong side of the road. . . . Photo from TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, by Charles Williams, Published by Charles C Thomas, Publisher.

cians, particularly the American Medical Association's Committee on Medical Aspects of Automobile Injuries and Deaths. Although this Committee is primarily interested in the medical aspects of the problem their studies and the reports of research groups, such as the Cornell study group, has convinced them that design should occupy a high place on the list of objectives.

This decision is based upon the fact that twelve miles per hour seems to be the critical speed, for at this point the average steering wheel collapses, leaving the steering post as a lethal projection; no one can protect himself from death or injury, and if thrown out of the car the chances of getting killed or hurt are five times greater than if one had remained inside the protective shell of the vehicle. The seat belt, or, preferably, the shoulder harness is the best safety feature that can be provided at this time and, if worn, will prevent some 60 per cent or more of deaths and injuries. The belt should be anchored to the floor of the car, and must meet the safety specifications of the Society of Automotive Engineers. If belts are not provided as standard equipment, provision should at least be made for their attachment.

Many suggestions have been made which would contribute to passenger safety at little extra cost for the manufacturer. Among these suggestions are: a collapsible steering assembly; Ford's deep dish steering wheel with a broad steering post covered with protective crash padding; the same type of padding over the dashboard, the back of the front seat and other dangerous areas in the car; seating the passengers in the front seat farther away from the dashboard; firm anchorage of seats, visual or audible speed signals; and additional small red lights on the top of the car to flash when speeds of seventy miles per hour have been obtained. The latter would serve as a warning to the police as well as to other motorists that a car is driving at excessive speeds.

In addition to these signals, the following devices are recommended: Safety door locks; polarized headlight lenses and an oppositely polarized spot on the windshield to prevent headlight glare and blinding at night; better designed windshields from an optical standpoint; high extensions of the seat backs to prevent whiplash injury to the neck; a recessed shelf behind the back seat to prevent injury from secondary missiles; less chrome and other reflecting surfaces to eliminate glare especially in night driving; elimination of projecting knobs, buttons and levers; shock absorbers for bumpers or energy absorbing material in the front end, and many other features.

If the front seats are firmly anchored to the floor and if the backs of these seats will not tip forward then small accessory seats for children can be made to hook over the top of the seat and secondary belt extensions will go around the waist of the very small youngsters. Older children should be made to ride standing back of the front seat or, if riding in the front seat, in cases of impending crash, they should be instructed to dive to the floor with their backs to the front floor area or back of the front seat, wherever they may be.

Most of this extra cost could be compensated for by less chrome, the omission of hood ornaments, clocks and radios and many other accessories as standard equipment. As I have previously said, one is astounded as to how little has been spent on safety research by the manufacturers compared to the vast sums which they receive from the sale of their products.

I am sure that consultation with the medical profession on the aspects of human engineering as related to automotive engineering would soon establish many related facts; these would bear fruit by reducing deaths and injuries at the time of a crash and converting many of the potentially severe to critical injuries to those of relatively minor nature.

Licensing of the Driver

The suggestion has been made that three classes of driver permits be granted: one for private vehicles, another for commercial vehicles and a third for passenger-carrying vehicles. Each person could thus acquire one or more such permits depending upon his vocation and desire. If suspension or revocation of a permit is ordered by the court it could apply to all three categories or to one or more depending on the offense or series of offenses. For instance, a truck driver could continue to drive his truck but would be barred from driving his private car.

As physicians we also believe that on each driving permit a space should be provided to state the blood type of the individual, his allergies to various drugs if any, and whether he is taking anticonvulsive or anticoagulant drugs or is a diabetic taking insulin. This information would be of tremendous value in the care of unconscious patients brought into the emergency rooms of hospitals.

Re-examination should be required every three years for drivers of private vehicles but every year for those who wish permits in the other two classes. This would also apply to drivers of school buses and those past age sixty-five. The automatic reissue of driving permits every few years should cease, for under this system the only requirement for reissue of a permit is to be alive.

It has also been suggested that referral medical clinics be established by cities, towns or counties to be staffed by doctors appointed by local medical societies, with consultants available in psychology and the medical specialties. It would be the duty of this referral medical group to pass on the physical and mental fitness of those people referred to it by the courts, the police or other physicians. Their opinion would be particularly valuable in the consideration of the licensure of repeated offenders.

State medical societies are appointing Traffic Safety Committees to serve as consultants to State legislatures and licensing authorities on the medical aspects of this problem.

The American Medical Association has recognized its responsibility in this field and through its Committee on Medical Aspects of Automotive Crash Injuries and Deaths has prepared two pamphlets. One entitled, *Are You Fit to Drive?*, is written in lay language and illustrated for the instruction of patients whose condition may pose such a query. This little pamphlet is attractively illustrated with color and line drawings. It briefly discusses many problems in subjects such as: Before You Take the Wheel, Emotional Upsets, Drowsiness, The Taking of Medicines, The Drinking of Cocktails, The Importance of Vision, and other interesting features. This booklet may be obtained from the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York 38, New York, and is particularly suitable for distribution to the patients in the doctor's office. If wide distribution of this pamphlet can be secured we believe it will be of considerable help in the solution of this problem. A second pamphlet is entitled *A Medical Guide for the Physician to Determine a Patient's Fitness to Drive. (J.A.M.A., 169*: 1195-1207, 1959). This pamphlet covers the medical aspects of the problem for the first time and serves as a reference to the physician when confronted by the patient who has a problem concerning a physiological state, a pathological condition, an emotional disturbance, drug therapy or alcohol.

The Committee is at present beginning the preparation of a *Guide to State Licensing Authorities*. This will be more comprehensive and detailed, and will set certain physical standards for certain conditions. It is hoped that the state medical societies will make the conditions of patients with convulsive seizures, mental or severe emotional disease and those diabetics taking insulin, reportable to the State Health Department. These names would then be furnished by the State Health Department to the motor vehicle licensing authority of each state and would serve as a guide and double check to them in the licensing of these individuals. The publication of this "Guide" is somewhat in the future, but the need is great and its preparation will be carried out as rapidly as possible.

Of course, the physician's first duty is to render adequate definitive treatment to the injured and of these results he is justifiably proud. He is likewise interested in seeing that first aid care and emergency transportation are adequate and available and that properly trained and equipped rescue squads are established in each community. These squads should be a part of the Civil Defense program.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In spite of the physician's accomplishments in the care of the wounded, his main interest, as in all other major medical problems, is in the prevention of disease. To attain this goal I would like to present the following summary of the aforementioned recommendations.

1. New laws to curb drivers who have been drinking.
2. Proper and uniform speed laws.
3. Minimum safety features in design and equipment standard, not optional, features.
4. Referral medical clinics.
5. Three classes of driving permits for private, commercial and passenger carrying vehicles.
6. Driver education courses in all public, private and parochial schools.
7. The consideration of a point or demerit system.
8. More state police.
9. Further engineering studies of highways and all related factors as well as of the machine itself.
10. More time and money spent on basic research.

The physician is proud of his definitive care of the injured but does not believe that his duty as a citizen and a physician has been fully discharged until preventive measures have become facts and are reflected in the daily automotive statistics. ★★★

Police Personnel Selection in Europe

By Richard H. Blum

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The author holds the Ph.D., degree from Stanford University with a major in Psychology and minors in Sociology and Criminology. He was an Associate Scientist at the Stanford Research Institute for three years and then became Director for the Medical Review and Advisory Board of the California Medical Association for three years. He has taught psychology and research design at San Francisco State College and at Stanford. He is currently Research Consultant to the Department of Welfare's Mental Health Services for San Mateo County in California. Dr. Blum has served as a consultant to the San Francisco and San Jose Police Departments and was a member of the staff in the Department of Psychiatry at San Quentin Penitentiary. During the Korean War, he was Chief Psychologist at an Army criminal rehabilitation center and stockade.*

During the past two years, Dr. Blum has spent considerable time in Europe studying the various methods for the selection and training of police personnel employed in that part of the world. In the following series of three articles, written exclusively for POLICE, he sets forth in a highly readable style police personnel selection and training procedures employed in France, Switzerland, Germany, England, Greece and Italy. It is entirely possible that here in America we may learn something of important value from the experience of our European colleagues.

THE following series of three articles describe methods for police personnel selection in England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy and Greece. They are based on observation by the author during two study trips.* The purpose of these observations was to learn how and with what success European police departments select their recruits. Successful European methods can, in many instances, be applied to the improvement of selection in the United States.

It is necessary to state the limitations of the observations. As with any short term study, an observer is not in a position to gain a complete picture of operations and methods; there is not adequate opportunity to verify the remarks and descriptions obtained from officials, nor is there always opportunity to correct erroneous impressions. Consequently the present article may be incomplete and, in certain instances, erroneous. I hope that any error or incompleteness will be called to my attention.

FRANCE

The French police are federal. Selection, training, and assignment are centralized. Selection emphasis is placed on separate entrance examinations for those who are to become officers, i.e. supervisory personnel or officers in the military sense, and for those who are to remain in rank and file. Primary selection for supervisory personnel comes from direct examination of university graduates with a law degree—the equivalent of our university A.B. Officers rarely rise from the low ranking constabulary force. Great stress is placed upon academic education as a requirement for advanced police responsibility. Even among the officer group, that is supervisory personnel, differential rank depends upon meeting increasingly high standards of experience and education. For example, the highest police rank which is Commissaire (Chief) cannot be granted unless the applicant (considered as such from those police officers available) has the equivalent of our Ph.D. in police work or criminology.

The second thing to note in French police selection is the tendency towards specialization assignments at the time of hiring, as opposed to a general line assignment. This means that men are examined for special skills at the time of application. They are examined for typing, telegraphy, etc. If specially skilled they are assigned to jobs appropriate for their capacities. This may limit the transferability of a man, but reduces certain training problems and makes assignment more efficient.

Informants indicated that the French have but few problems with bad conduct among those candidates selected. This is attributed to a great sense of pride and honor which French policemen are said to feel. It is reported that few psychopaths, drunks, or other undesirables ever apply for police work because everyone in the community knows how high the standards of performance are. From the standpoint of personnel selection this is a very important point, for it implies that there is considerable harmony among all citizens about what the policeman does, and what his character should be. It also implies that the policeman's own concept of himself is tied in with his society's expectation that the policeman is an honest and honorable man. Should these assumptions actually apply to the French scene, they should do much to secure good police officer performance.

Among French selection problems is a shortage of applicants. The reasons given are that during the war the police worked with the Germans and consequently got a bad political reputation. Second, policemen must be screened for political views and nei-

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ther left wingers nor right wingers are acceptable for the force. This is because the police are a branch of the federal government and are used to enforce political as well as strictly civil order. The third difficulty in getting applicants is that policemen, as federal forces, are assigned to Algeria where they serve in a paramilitary way. Many get shot. Few volunteer for such precarious work.

SWITZERLAND

In Switzerland, the police are cantonal, which is to say that each state or canton has its cantonal police centralized for administration; including selection and assignment. Cantonal correspond most closely to our county-wide sheriff's departments. In addition, independent municipalities maintain their own police departments. In cases where a city is canton-wide, as in Geneva, city and cantonal police are identical.

In selection for lower ranks, i.e. constable or policeman, the Swiss do not appear to put as much emphasis on academic training as do the French, but the Swiss do insist that they select "gentlemen." By this they mean that the honor of each applicant must be unsullied by hint or suspicion of evil-doing or even of slight deviation from the rather rigid Swiss sense of propriety.

Thus for the Geneva cantonese police the most important selection device is an intensive three month personal character investigation. All the folk in the applicant's village or city neighborhood are interviewed to learn of the man's habits, interests, and character. The Swiss can conduct such an investigation because people do not move from one town to the next so much. It is a rather intimate country where hundreds of people are bound to be acquainted with each applicant over a period of most of his life. As a consequence of this intensive study the Geneva police estimate that no more than fifteen out of every one hundred applicants actually receive departmental appointments.

They further estimate that no more than 10% of those hired prove inefficient in any manner. They report no serious troubles with corruption, alcoholism, dishonesty, etc. The entire tenor of the nation is rather stolid, and the police reflect the hard core of honesty and temperance. The police are said to be brutal at times, and to lack certain refinements of conduct or intellect. Basically they are peasants or small-town boys who come from a stable and well-ordered society. They and the rest of the citizens have a clear image of the role and character demanded of the police, and all kinds of social pressures operate continually to reinforce honest and efficient conduct. The society itself contributes to the efficiency of police function. Any departure from the straight and narrow and the citizenry rise to hold the entire department responsible for the deviation of any of its members. Central to this social control is the self concept of the policeman as an honorable man.

The mechanics of selection can be described for the Zurich Cantonal police. Selection begins with insertion of advertisements into the newspapers of the canton. These advertisements invite letters of application. The advertising and review of application letters takes place only once a year. The first screening process takes place with initial application letters (required to be in the applicant's handwriting and giving many personal particulars). Applications are reviewed by an officer of the police and are sorted into three groups, potentially acceptable applicants, definitely unacceptable applicants, and questionable applicants.

The criteria for this first screening judgement are as follows: applicant not in 20-26 year age range, applicant does not report having learned any trade or profession (not having gone to a trade or professional school), applicant fails to meet height requirements, applicant's name suggests he is not of Swiss born parents (naturalization status of all applicants is reviewed at time of letter receipt—those whose father was not born in Switzerland are not accepted), applicant fails to meet requirement for being unmarried, applicant has some police record (all applicants are checked Europe-wide for any record of police detention, arrests, conviction and are rejected if they have been on any police blotter), applicant has failed to meet requirements for military service and has failed to perform service, and applicant is not a Zurich canton resident. All letter applicants who fail on any of these points are immediately notified of their rejection. Approximately one out of every four applicants is rejected at this initial stage.

The remaining three-fourths of the applicants are investigated in a very thorough fashion. Their Army commanders are written (each Swiss must serve several weeks each year on active duty) and submit a report on the applicant's military performance. The police in each district where the applicant has lived or worked (throughout his life) are required to submit a report. These district police interview all past employers, all school principals and many teachers, neighbors, ministers, grocers, family, etc.

Each person interviewed is listed and his statements about the applicant recorded. At this second stage any applicant is rejected who receives unfavorable reports. Unfavorable reports are those which indicate that *any time in his life* the applicant has had bad behavior socially or morally, e.g. is reported to be untrustworthy, irregular in work habits or school or work attendance, troubles with boss, teachers, colleagues, which mark him as uncooperative, difficult, etc., has had unpaid debts, poor marks in school/either academic or in deportment, delinquent activities in neighborhood or immoral ones, record of reckless or careless or speedy driving of cars, any blemish on military performance, etc. In addition any applicant is rejected during this second stage who is found to have a poor family history. This is defined as any drunkenness or bad social behavior by either parent, any police record for either parent or for any sibling, or

any history of divorce or separation in the family. Any other parental or sibling deviation from the respectable or legal way of life will result in rejection of the applicant.

Finally any applicant who is discovered to be faced with "difficult life situations" will be rejected during the second screening stage. These life situations are defined as ones which may put the applicant under undue stress, temptation or conflict during his subsequent police career and which, therefore, make him an undesirable candidate through no fault of his own. Included here are applicants with financial burdens, e.g. who must wholly support both parents or who are required to support a child by past marriage or illegitimate child. The reasoning is that financial burdens may tempt the applicant into wishing to make more money, by any means, than will be legitimately forthcoming from his police salary. *Four fifths of the remaining applicants are rejected as a result of these investigations* into life situation and character and past behavior. This means that *by the end of the second screening stage,* and before anyone has ever seen a single applicant, 85% *of the applicants have been rejected.* As a matter of statistics the yearly number of applicants runs about five hundred, of whom only thirty are finally accepted.

In Zurich it is an employer's market for the police. For the remaining 15% who have passed stages one and two of screening, the third step is medical examination. It is a straightforward but rigid medical screening. One sixth of the remaining 15% (or 3% of the original group) are failed at this point. The relatively low number of physical rejections stems from the stage one requirement of military service fitness at time of application. Military fitness requirements are high. Stage four for the 12% remaining is called the Headquarters test and consists of the first physical meeting of applicant with police selection personnel. At this stage the police selection personnel consist of the entire officer personnel of the cantonal police. There are 10 commissioned officers for the 520 men of the Zurich cantonal police. (Note that as in most of Europe there is a rigid distinction between commissioned police, called "officers" and rank and file, called constables, gendarmes, policemen, etc.) The Headquarters test lasts one full day. It begins with (a) dictation to the applicants which they must write down. Ostensibly a test of ability to take dictation, it is actually employed to get handwriting samples to compare against the handwriting in the applicant's original letter. If it is found that the applicant did not send the original letter in his own handwriting but had someone else write it for him, contrary to advertisement instructions and sworn statement, applicant is summarily rejected. This

(Continued on pg. 71)

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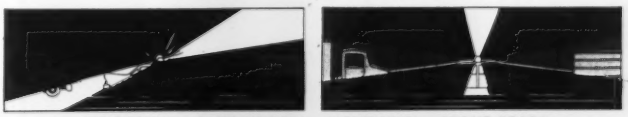

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Railroad Depot Converted Into Mobile Police Headpuarters Facility

Chief William D. Davis of Selma, California, has done it again—from railroad depot to a model Police Headquarters—a lesson in imagination and ingenuity! Shown here are photographs of the new Police Headquarters facility in Selma which, until a short time ago, was a Southern Pacific Railroad depot. A few alterations and refinements have transformed the exterior of the building until it is probably one of the city's most handsome civic structures. Every vestige of its former use has disappeared and in its place is one of the finest police facilities in any city of comparable size in the state.

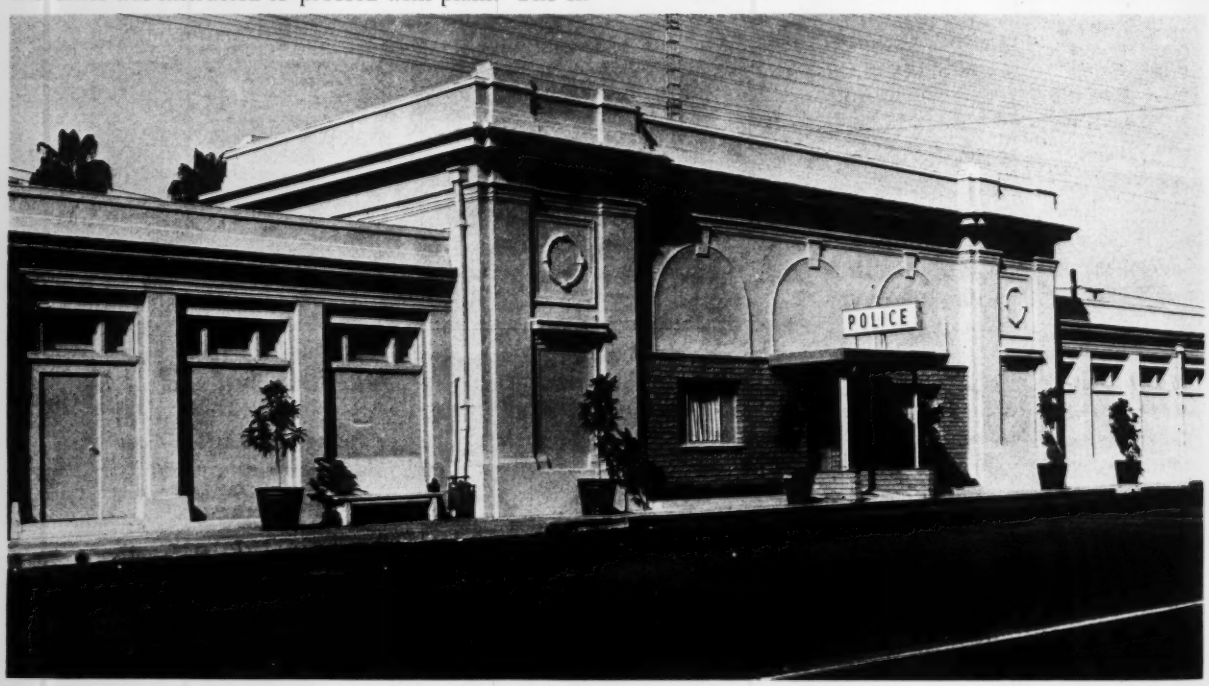
There is a squad room, an interrogation room that doubles as an office for the investigative unit, and a spacious lobby separated from the business office by a long information counter. The jail section has multiple occupancy and solitary cells, and accommodations for the intoxicated prisoner.

The need for such a modern police facility had been apparent for a long time but, like so many other similar communities, there just wasn't enough money to go around, and therefore, building a new headquarters from the ground up was out of the question.

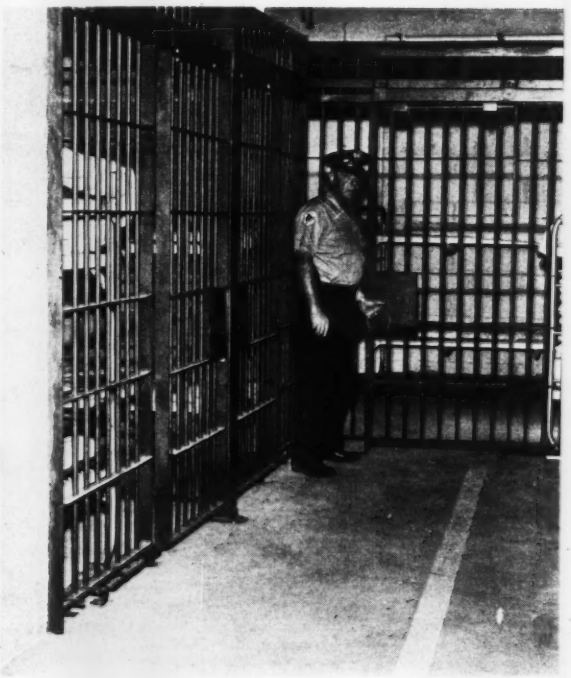
He came up with an offer by the railroad to sell the depot to the city for $2,000 and a long term lease on the property at $50 a month. The offer was accepted and the Chief was instructed to proceed with plans. The entire project cost only $40,000, including ample parking facilities.

Congratulations to Chief Davis, to the members of his force and to the people of Selma, California.

Chief William D. Davis in his brand new office.



A partial view of the Central Complaint Desk, business office and Police Records unit. Public lobby and information counter are located to the left. Standing: Gladys Burnham, Desk Sergeant. Sitting: Ann Surabian, Desk Sergeant.



Chief Davis inspects the new modern jail facility. Until now, all city prisoners were lodged in the county jail at Fresno, California.

Instructions to Authors

The publisher invites manuscripts concerned with all phases of law enforcement. The fields of organization, administration, protection, prevention investigation, apprehension, enforcement, corrections, etc. from the international and national levels to the industrial and small village police force, will receive the same consideration for publication.

Original articles which have not appeared elsewhere in whole or in part, and are prepared for publication solely in POLICE, will be given preference. Review or reprint articles will be given careful consideration before acceptance or rejection.

Original articles should average about 1,500-2,000 words. Longer articles may be divided to be published serially in consecutive issues where their inclusion seems desirable.

The preparation of manuscripts should be according to the *Guide for Contributors to* POLICE, a copy of which may be obtained without charge from the publisher.

Manuscripts should be typed, double-spaced, on 8½ x 11 white typewriter paper (do not use onionskin paper) with margins of 1½ inches.

Authors should retain a duplicate copy of their manuscripts to avoid loss or delay. POLICE, its consulting editorial board, and publisher, shall not be responsible for manuscripts or illustrations lost or damaged.

Black and white illustrations may be used wherever they reinforce the text, without cost to the contributor. Photographs should be submitted as unmounted glossy prints. Drawings and diagrams may be submitted either as unmounted glossy photoprints or as original drawings.

Color illustrations may be used only by special arrangement with the publisher.

CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondence about manuscripts and other materials submitted for publication and correspondence concerning subscriptions, advertising, reprints, and all business matters, should be sent to the publisher: CHARLES C THOMAS, PUBLISHER, 301-327 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Illinois, U. S. A.

NOTE: The views and opinions expressed in POLICE are solely the responsibility of individual authors and contributors and do not necessarily reflect the views and opinions of the publisher or members of the consulting editorial board.

COMBAT SHOOTING

POLICE FIREARMS — AMMUNITION — SHOOTING TECHNIQUES

Edited by Paul B. Weston

Before The Last Resort

By Francis L. Martello

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Sergeant Martello is thirty-four years of age and became associated with the New Orleans Police Department on October 8, 1948, as a uniformed officer in the Patrol Division. In May of 1955, he was assigned to the Police Academy as an Instructor. He attended the long term course at the Southern Police Institute and was promoted to the rank of Sergeant on November 14, 1956. As an Instructor in the New Orleans Police Academy, he is especially interested in the training of officers in the techniques of criminal investigation and in the use of firearms.*

POLICE officers are privileged and authorized to bear arms and it is of paramount importance that officers exercise this important power in a very judicious manner. The decision to use a firearm is always a grave one, generally spontaneous, and without the opportunity to review legal or departmental rules. Officers generally act upon their training and instincts when the circumstances dictate action.

The law concerning homicidal justification is very limited. It is not enough for the professional officer to be legally exonerated, for his code goes beyond "what is legal" to "what is ethical." The proverb, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is most applicable, but we should not lose sight of the fact that at times the use of firearms by a policeman is inevitable and justified. I think the following information will aid officers to attain these goals.

Address: Sergeant Francis L. Martello, 7921 Maple Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

FIREARMS SPECIFICATIONS

Revolvers should be standardized and rules established and enforced to insure that all firearms meet departmental basic requirements. The main advantages of standardization are: (1) uniformity, (2) exchangeability of ammunition, and (3) controlled firepower.

All revolvers should be of .38 caliber. Automatics for official use should be prohibited since they have a greater tendency to malfunction and discharge accidentally than a revolver.

"Hair triggers" should be prohibited. This is a safety factor that will prevent accidents.

The barrel length should be regulated to a minimum of four inches. Shorter barrels are very ineffective in the hands of the untrained. Considerable training is required before any degree of accuracy can be attained and it has been noted that only a very few persons can attain a fair degree of marksmanship with shorter barrels even after extensive training.

The revolver grips should be of a type that will not become slippery when wet. The officer is at a disadvantage if the weapon slips from his hand, or can be easily taken away from him.

The finish on the revolver should be of a dark or blue color. "Shine" finishes such as chrome have two disadvantages: (1) they can be seen easily at night when investigating a burglar or prowler call, and (2) it is very difficult to sight this weapon in bright sunlight. Emphasis should be placed on the fact that officers must possess a practical weapon and not a "show piece".

Weapons should be cleaned when the officer is off duty, again reducing the possibility of accidents and to insure the weapon's availibility at all times. Proper instructions for cleaning weapons as well as procedural explanations on how to load and unload weapons should be given to every officer.

The revolvers should be test fired periodically by the officer or by a competent instructor to insure that it is in top working order.

Revolver should be inspected on a daily basis to insure that they are in serviceable condition.

A revolver that is both practical and in top condition is the best life insurance that an officer can have

STORAGE

When off duty the revolver should be stored in a safe place so that others cannot easily obtain access to it. For children, a gun is a desirable plaything, and a child's ingenuity and natural inquisitiveness should not be underestimated. Many accounts have illustrated that they have suffered bodily injury or death by the careless placement of firearms. The safest place for storage is: (1) out of reach, (2) in an enclosure and (3) under lock and key, and the key should be in the officer's possession. In temporary storage the weapon should be removed from the holster to prevent rusting. It should be wrapped in a lightly oiled cloth to prevent rusting and afford the officer the opportunity to clean the exterior of his weapon whenever it is handled.

HOLSTER

The holster should secure the weapon with the maximum of safety and yet allow easy accessibility. Holsters that fasten to the belt by means of metal snaps should be stitched or riveted. Metal snaps become loose from wear and will not secure the holster, causing the holster and weapon to actually fall from the officer's belt. An aggressor could grab the holster and remove both the gun and the holster very easily.

AMMUNITION

The ammunition should be regular .38 factory load with a lead bullet. High velocity ammunition should be strictly limited – it is too powerful for practical purposes in populated areas. High velocity ammunition can pierce homes, adding danger to innocent occupants. High velocity ammunition has a limited place and purpose, but it is too dangerous and hazardous for everyday practical purposes. Officers should be required to carry an ample supply of reserve ammunition readily available for an emergency. Ammunition must be changed periodically with fresh stock to prevent misfires. No one can "test fire" ammunition

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to insure that it will explode when needed. Ammunition is a very cheap article when your life depends upon it. Departments should purchase it as a fringe benefit, primarily for safety reasons, and purchase it in large amounts so that officers can obtain it at reduced cost. Old or reclaimed ammunition can be used for various types of practice or test firing.

WHEN TO SHOOT

Almost all departments have a training program. However, the emphasis has been placed on "how to shoot" rather than "when to shoot," which is more important. No two individuals are alike, and individuals react differently to the same situations. "When to shoot" should be stressed and members should be tested intellectually and by physical performance in "conflict situations." Very few specific rules can be established since each incident is different. Some general rules, however, are applicable. The following points should be adhered to when the officer must decide "when to shoot."

1. The importance of life should be considered, legally and personally.
2. The use of firearms in self defense is perfectly legal and ethical.
3. One specific rule to follow is "WHEN IN DOUBT, DON'T SHOOT."
4. After all physical and other means are exhausted, and AS THE LAST RESORT, the officer should use his firearm.
5. The circumstances surrounding the incident will dictate the officer's action.
6. Officers have the legal and moral right to employ the necessary means to subdue an aggressive assailant. Use no more force than necessary.
7. An officer should use his primary force, his physical force, first.
8. He must use good judgment and common sense.
9. He must be able to evaluate the whole situation in a logical manner.
10. He should call for assistance when needed or when he anticipates the need for assistance. He should not think he is a one-man department or cowardly when he does call for help.
11. He should use formal warnings before taking action, if the situation permits.

The officer should avoid being a "sitting duck." He should minimize his chances and hazards by the employment of all available scientific techniques, i.e., observation and perception, planning within the department and among fellow officers. He should be able to prevent attack when answering complaints and avoid rear attack by keeping his back unexposed. Officers working in pairs should cover one another from attack. A mirror on a wall can be used to observe any person who might attack the officer. He should know the proper methods of prisoner transportation and how to properly search prisoners. He should be careful when handling unfamiliar weapons that have been seized. Every weapon should be regarded as "loaded" and he should never succumb to the fallacy of the "unloaded weapon." From time immemorial the "unloaded gun" has always been the one that kills. It is not the empty gun that kills; it is the empty-headed individual who has the gun that does the killing. The officer should never attempt to use a seized weapon for his own defense. It may be defective or unloaded or he may be unfamiliar with its operations.

Weapons should be holstered at all times unless an emergency requires the use of them or when officially ordered to do otherwise. Written rules should clearly express this and should be strictly enforced. A weapon should never be displayed without just cause. A weapon should never be pointed at anything or anyone that the officer does not want to shoot. Horseplay should be prohibited. Officers should avoid cross fire positions, for a person could pass between them and create the danger of one officer shooting the other. The officer's weapons should *NEVER* be used as a nightstick or window-breaker. Such use creates the danger of the officer shooting himself or another person accidentally.

VARIOUS PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE OFFICER

Common questions to be answered are: What crime, felony or misdemeanor has this person committed? Is your information factual? Are these the best possible conditions in which to shoot? Is it relatively safe to shoot? It must be stressed that a person running away from an officer cannot hurt the officer and that the rule of self defense is not applicable. Other questions are: How good of a shot are you? Are you under a strain from running and scuffling? What are the light conditions? Can you see your sights? Darkness makes sighting difficult.

The officer must not panic, but remain cool and calm and realize that the firing of his weapon must be justified under circumstances existing at the time of the shooting.

The possibility of shooting a person and then finding out he is innocent of any crime, and that your actions were illegal should always be borne in mind. Naturally, it is difficult to think of all these things while they are happening, but adequate training in all of these possibilities makes it highly probable that the officer will keep alert and will be careful when the occasion to use his gun as a last resort does arise.

On the following pages, Paul Weston, Editor, presents comments and facts on various subjects which will be of interest to Combat Shooting readers.

. . . . Riccochets . . . .

By Paul B. Weston

POLICE Chiefs are still talking about the fine treatment accorded them by Robert C. Joerg at the National Rifle Association's booth at the Police Chiefs Convention in Washington last October. Joerg is an old hand at helping police officers. For many years Bob was Lieutenant Commander Joerg, in charge of all-Navy rifle and pistol teams, and oriented many a tyro police shooter at the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, and the National Mid-Winter shoot at Tampa, Florida. A native of the piney woods area of Alabama, Bob doled out large portions of true Southern hospitality to all who sought information on the NRA's new police training program.

RED, GREEN, BLUE, YELLOW, AND BLACK BULLETS

The following letter from Lieutenant E. T. (Bud) Neylon, Training Officer of the Hollywood (Florida) Police Department is reproduced in its entirety because it exhibits an entirely new approach to combat shooting training and in the hope it will spark some equally orignal thinking among other police training officers.

December 21, 1960

Dear Paul,

It sure was nice to talk to you the other day while you were visiting Florida State University in Tallahassee. As I mentioned in our telephone conversation, I have been doing some thinking about a different type of training program for *shistol pooters*. The P.P.C. combat training program is working well for us, but I don't think all the aspects of real life combat are covered thoroughly enough.

We teach police officers to shoot at different distances using both hands and in different positions, but when it comes to hip shooting we have the men draw and blast away. What's wrong with trying to teach them to shoot from the hip with accuracy and under conditions which will permit the firearms instructors to evaluate their performance in relation to real gun-fight situations?

I believe speed and accuracy should be the major factors in evaluation combat shooting performance at hip-shooting. A rating should balance the speed of getting into action with the ability of the officer to score an immobilizing hit within his first few shots. All combat shooting is keyed—at close range—to get there *fustest with the mostest*, and I defy you to tell me which shot of a shooter hit a vital area of a silhouette target *first*. In other words, when you score a silhouette target on the P.P.C. range, it is impossible to tell which shots hit the target first during the hip-shooting stage of fire—unless an instructor just happened to observe a hit on a single target.

I honestly believe it is of vital importance to the policeman and his police department to know whether or not he missed the first two or three shots fired from the hip, or whether he put them in the edges of the silhouette target, rather than in its center.

Of course, quick draw shooting with live (ball) ammunition has a danger factor involved unless the other men are kept a good distance away from a shooter—too far to observe or participate on the same firing line. To cut this danger to its barest minimum, what's wrong with wax bullets?

My experience with wax bullets makes me believe they are fairly accurate at distances up to 25 feet and I think that most actual hip shooting by police officers in combat would be at ranges of 5 to 25 feet. Therefore, wax bullets would be suitable for hip-shooting practice.

Wax bullets also make it feasible to practice indoors in a suitable room in headquarters, thus solving the problem of lost time while going to and from an outdoor pistol range, but not forcing the building of a special indoor range for this practice. As you well know, no powder is used to propel the wax bullet, just the primer (just in case you didn't know).

Such an indoor practice area would also permit the building of a more complicated arrangement for disappearing and surprise targets, and furniture and vehicle mock-ups could be installed which would serve as barricades for both the officers and the targets – thus simulating real-life situations in factories, offices, homes, and on the highway when officers are called upon to fight it out with their criminal adversaries.

Now about scoring this type of combat course. First, we would load different colored wax bullets. The first shot would be red wax, the second would be colored green, the third blue, the fourth yellow, and the fifth could be black or plain wax. Training officers would then know which bullet hit the target first and just where it hit on the target. Shooters would load in this

firing order, and since the first shot is the most important, both in accuracy and speed, it would have the most scoring value. The value of a hit would be less for each shot following the first shot. I don't think a time limit for a string of five shots is as important as knowing the order in which shots hit a target, but a time limit of ten seconds could be established as standard.

The actual scoring of a fired target would give full credit of 5 points (or ten, for that matter) to the *first shot only*, and each succeeeding shot would be scored as a lesser value hit. For instance, a green hit (2nd shot fired) would only have a credit of four points, a blue hit (3rd shot fired) would be scored at three points, a yellow hit (4th shot fired) would have a value of two points, and a black hit (last shot of a string of five cartridges) would only be scored one point.

If a Colt Silhouette target with the scoring areas having a value of 5, 4, 3, and 2 points is utilized, then hits on the edges of the target fired towards the end of a shooter's string of five shots would have their true value as in a gun fight—zero.

Credit would be given the quick draw something like this:

.15 of a second or less	5 points
.30 of a second or less	4 points
.45 of a second or less	3 points
1 second	2 points
2 seconds	1 point
More than 2 seconds	No value

I feel sure you are acquainted with the timing devices on the market today for quick draw work by western gun enthusiasts. They can be set to go off on impact or on the sound of the weapon firing. These devices could be adapted to police training and provide us with valuable information about a man's ability to cope with a real-life gun fight situation.

While we are only just starting to play around with the idea, a plastic or plexi-glass face over a silhouette target will make the scoring of wax bullets easier and save money now spent on targets. We are now experimenting with shooting, scoring, and wiping them off and then starting all over again.

Training which will teach accurate hip shooting with emphasis on each shot fired, and at the same time teach a safe quick draw, should be an ideal program for all police officers who will face a combat situation some day in their police career—and don't forget about detectives. No one spends much time in teaching them how to use their snub-nosed revolvers, and this is the gun they will have to use on that D-day when the chips are down and they must direct their fire at their criminal opponents rather than at themselves, their partners, or innocent bystanders.

Best wishes for a good year in 1961 and we all hope that this will be the year that you'll return to Florida and let the sand sift back into your shoes.

Sincerely,
Bud Neylon

PLEXI-GLASS SILHOUETTE TARGET

Walter Howe, Editor of the *American Rifleman*, the official journal of the National Rifle Association, showed me his newest development when I visited him on a recent trip to Washington. Walter has cut a quarter-inch piece of heavy plexi-glass in the shape of a silhouette target and mounted it in a wooden frame on casters. He rolled it into a corner of his office in NRA headquarters, loaded up a beat-up Colt Official Police with wax bullets and blasted away from the hip level at the plexi-glass target (he has it mounted so the top is about six feet above the floor). Each wax bullet left a readily observed smear of wax. Walter had one hit, a dead-on heart shot; two in the chest area; and two in the lower drawer of a nearby file cabinet. No—seriously, Walter is an old hand at this combat shooting and blasts away with close groups in record time. His new target is certainly a fine contribution to the growing array of methods and techniques to improve police skill with a revolver under gunfight conditions. Incidentally, Walter explains that an instructor can stand behind this plexi-glass target and be in an excellent spot to observe just what the police shooter is doing wrong at this hip-shooting stage of fire. I pointed out that a cynical old firearms man such as myself might want the assurance of a bullet-proof vest, or better yet—a periscope!

THE "HOW OF HIP-SHOOTING" REPRINT

Carl Hellstrom, President of Smith and Wesson Manufacturing Company being pressured by ye editor to break the rubber band off S&W's bank roll and publish as a public service a reprint of Chuck Cheshire's fine article on hip shooting (POLICE, March-April '60) and make it available to police officers throughout the country.

COLT PYTHON

A. Robert Matt, Director of Public Relations for Colt's Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company, writes that the new 4-inch barrel Colt Python is fast becoming a top police hand gun. Introduced only a few months ago, Bob says that sales of this weapon indicate an increasing interest in premium weapons by today's policeman.

Slang Bang

To overwrought, excited persons we used to say "Keep your shirt on!" Now, thanks to Mr. K's antics at U.N., it probably will be "Keep your shoe on!" . . . Business Briefs . . .

Three Years of Nalline

By Ted Brown

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Lieutenant Brown was educated at St. Mary's College and began his career in police service as a Patrolman in the Police Department of Oakland, California, in 1940. In 1947 he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant of Police in the Patrol Division as officer-in-charge of district station Juvenile and Vice Detail and later became Inspector (Detective) of Police, assigned to the Homicide Detail. In 1955, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant of Police in the Patrol Division and in 1956 was appointed Commander of the Vice and Narcotic Control Division, the position he now holds.*

The author is a member of the Legislative Committee of the California Narcotics Officers Association and as a promoter of the program of Addiction Control Through Nalline has appeared as a lecturer on the subject of Narcotics throughout California. He was the recipient of "The American Legion, Department of California, Narcotic Committee CERTIFICATE OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE" for 1960.

Lieutenant Brown is a regular contributor to the professional journals on the subject of narcotics and is the author of THE ENIGMA OF DRUG ADDICTION, *Charles C Thomas, Publisher, scheduled for release in 1961.*

AFTER three and one-half years of testing with Nalline, it can no longer be called an "experiment." In the beginning the cynics predicted all sorts of pitfalls and doomed the program to failure. Several thousand tests later we can report successes beyond our greatest expectations and are more convinced than ever that our prediction of use of this test throughout the country is soon to be realized.

At the outset, let us dispel all thoughts that Nalline is a "wonder-drug"; a panacea for all our problems and that it will put an end to addiction. None of these is true, but it is an established fact that in Nalline we have the greatest innovation toward curbing of the narcotic evil that has thus far been devised. This is verified by those communities which have established the program: Santa Clara, Orange, Fresno, Stockton, San Francisco, Pasadena, San Bernardino, Ventura, Bakersfield, Sacramento, Long Beach, California, St. Louis, Missouri, and the Bureau of Narcotic Control of the State of Illinois.

Address: Lt. Ted Brown, Commander, Vice and Narcotic Control Division, Police Dept., Oakland 12, California.

TREATMENT FOR ADDICTION

It is a generally accepted fact that there is no treatment for addiction other than complete abstinence, and this abstinence must be enforced, for the addict cannot or will not voluntarily submit to treatment. The initial phase of treatment – the drying-out period–must be conducted in a dope-free institution and this should present no particular problems. It is his post-institutional care that is the most important part of his rehabilitation and this too, cannot be successful without a "string" attached to the subject – an enforced control over him. This control is Nalline.

Let us face facts: There is no satisfactory treatment for the dope addict. Medical science, at present, does not have the answer, nor has any productive effort been made in any part of the world by any group to foster a whole-hearted program of research in this field.

We have tackled the problem up to a point and then dropped the ball. Law enforcement temporarily takes the addict out of circulation and for the period of his incarceration he is "cured" simply by being forced to abstain from drugs. After his uncomfortable period at the outset (which lasts from forty-eight hours to several days), and a recuperative period, he is physically cured. But what happens to him after he is again turned loose on society? He invariably reverts back to the use of drugs. This is where society has dropped the ball. We have begun the treatment and left the remainder in his, the addict's hands. He cannot cope with this struggle. This is the weak point in the treatment of the addict.

This weakness has been overcome in communities utilizing the Nalline test. They have offered, and in most cases enforced upon the addict, a crutch to lean on during the most important part of his rehabilitation – his release into society and into the community in which the cause exists – after having been physically "cleaned up" in a drug-free institution.

Overly severe laws and mandatory long sentences for the addict are the result of a lack of interest in the problem of addiction on the part of the medical profession. No enlightened student of the subject will claim *all* addicts are criminals first and sick persons secondly. Nor will any clear-thinking person maintain that punitive action alone is the proper treatment for addiction. Most of the common street-addicts have criminal records or histories of delinquency which precede their use of narcotics, and most addicts must resort to crime

after becoming addicted. Our problem is, what to do about addiction.

That the addict should receive medical treatment cannot be denied, but is there a treatment? Who is to supply it? Our finest federal hospitals, our own state hospitals and rehabilitation centers readily admit their programs of group and individual psychotherapy have been almost complete failures—the reported rates of "cures" ranging from none to 5%.

To screen their own shortcomings, certain prominent medical men have attacked our laws which have been the only means of suppressing the illicit narcotic traffic and the prevention of millions of Americans from becoming addicts. Statements such as, "The Harrison Act is a major cause of addiction" and, "medical thinking is still confused and hampered by legal restrictions." Such words by a doctor "authority" illustrate the utter confusion generated by various professions, including law enforcement, and emphasizes the apathetic and uncoordinated stumbling approach toward a solution. Someone has to carry the ball, and if the medical profession sees fit to ignore their responsibilities, we, in Law Enforcement – who need not have written on the walls of our police stations the slogan, "Service before Fees"—will shoulder our share of the responsibility to protect our communities and our youth.

Law enforcement, from Commissioner Anslinger down to the small-town narcotic officer, should be proud of its intense efforts to control the narcotic problem. Each year, more and more states throughout the country are adopting progressive laws and taking a firm stand toward eventual eradication of the dope evil and we in California feel the most progressive step in this direction is the Nalline program.

NALLINE TEST TECHNIQUE

Briefly, the test can be conducted by any physician with very little training, a minimum of equipment and at low cost (an individual dose of Nalline costs about fifty cents).

The technique developed by Dr. James Terry is an adaptation of the procedure formulated by Dr. Isbell and associates at Lexington. The latter method was developed for the purpose of determining the extent of addiction and dependence in each patient for the purpose of treatment. Dr. Terry's test, as used by Law Enforcement Agencies, is much simpler. It is an innocuous, time-saving, and safe test which can be administered in any office or clinic. Its purpose is not to diagnose the extent of addiction, nor is it given with the view in mind of prescribing treatment. Its primary function is to detect and isolate those who have been using narcotics, so that enforced abstinence and follow-up can be provided and control measures instigated.

The test involves a brief physical examination to determine if the test is contraindicated, and the presence or absence of needle marks is noted. In addition, a brief history of the subject is taken including a statement of his addiction. This information is recorded on a form by an assistant, (preferably a narcotic officer who is qualified as an expert in court), and corroborated by the doctor. The arms, legs, hands, and feet are the primary sites for marks, and tattoos should not be overlooked as they serve as a cover-up for needle marks.

The diameter of the pupil of the eye is measured with a "pupillometer", a 1 x 3 inch card which contains a series of solid black dots graduating in diameter from 1 to 5 mm. With a little practice, the size of the pupil can be measured to within 0.5 mm. The size of the pupil is recorded on the form and the time noted. Nalline is then injected subcutaneously in the back of the upper arm in a dose of 3 mg. Thirty minutes later the diameter of the pupil is again measured. If the person tested has not been using opiates, the diameter is reduced by 0.5 mm. to as much as 2 mm. In the case of the person who has been using occasionally, the pupil will remain essentially unchanged in size. In a person who is addicted, the diameter of the pupil will be increased from 0.5 mm. to as much as 2 mm., the amount of increase depending on the degree of addiction. This pupillary response is an accurate, sufficient and sensitive index of narcotic addiction, or of occasional use, or of the absence of narcotics in the subject's system.

Nalline, in effect, being an opiate antagonist, brings on withdrawal symptoms, but it must be emphasized that in small amounts Nalline does not cause the acute discomfort associated with withdrawal, and it is not administered to the addict who obviously is suffering, these symptoms are noted on the form provided and are sufficient in themselves as evidence of addiction. In subjects who are heavily addicted and withdrawal is not apparent prior to the test, Nalline will bring on more or less violent discomforts. In such cases, the administering physician has an antidote at hand. This point is deserving of special attention, since any test that caused the subject great pain or discomfort, would not meet the standards of modern law enforcement, and would probably be unacceptable to the courts.

URINALYSIS AS A DETECTION AID TO NARCOTIC USE

As previously stated, Nalline is not the complete answer to the total narcotic problem. In the words of Dr. Terry, the originator of the program as it is used, "The test is an assist and simply supplements the effort of the narcotic officer to control and contain the problem. The test is no better nor worse than many tests used routinely in the practice of medicine . . . and requires additional physical findings in the patient over and beyoung a positive Nalline reaction."

Urinalysis as a detection aid is said to be a more conclusive method which will detect drugs in the system

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where Nalline fails. Eventually, this may be the answer, but at present it seems to be impractical from the standpoint of law enforcement.

Mr. Lowell Bradford, Director of the Laboratory of Criminalistics of the Santa Clara County District Attorney's Office has been experimenting with urinalysis to a limited extent, having examined between ten and twenty specimens under ideal circumstances. Ideally, the quantity of each specimen should be one quart. Obviously this amount would not usually be available under working conditions. Of interest to us, however, is the fact that it is not necessary to refrigerate the specimen for transportation to a laboratory. It can be handled in glass or laboratory mailing tubes that are available for approximately $25 a gross.

The analysis requires numerous chemicals and, therefore, cannot be performed in an improvised laboratory. In addition, considerable equipment is required which includes: A vibrator machine valued at approximately $400; a Beck-type spectrophotometer at a cost of $2,500; a fume hood and regular laboratory chemical equipment.

A single specimen takes approximately four hours to run. However, batches of ten to twelve can be run at one time. This time element could result in difficulties wherein a suspect is held in jail pending the outcome of the test.

One of the greatest advantages of urinalysis is that the amount of drugs in the system can be measured. The body's chemistry changes heroin back to morphine, and the analysis results are shown in quantities of morphine. Mr. Bradford states that they are able to conclusively identify morphine in the system within twenty-four hours after a non-user has taken a single grain.

The research these doctors propose to undertake will involve the examining and study of one thousand individuals under every condition. This will take time, and to expect a complete report of results in a year or two is to be overly optimistic.

From a practical standpoint, some of the obvious drawbacks to urinalysis appear to be:

1. Cost of equipment.
2. Transporting specimen to a laboratory.
3. Time consumed waiting for the results.
4. Maintaining the "Chain of Evidence": Specimen must be witnessed as it is drawn; sealed and marked for identification; not confused with other specimens; uncontaminated by laboratory equipment.

From a strictly scientific viewpoint, urinalysis as a measuring device cannot be disputed, but in law enforcement work it is, at this stage, highly impractical.

This brings us back to Nalline, and Nalline is not without its detractors.

USUAL OBJECTIONS TO THE TEST

The most common objections to Dr. Terry's Nalline test as voiced by many in various fields, include:

1. Nalline is a dangerous drug and can cause death or serious illness.
2. It is not yet accepted as a bona-fide test for detecting physical dependence on opiates.
3. As the test is conducted, many users of narcotics are not detected.
4. It is not probably that consent to submit to the test can be obtained from any substantial number of suspects.
5. Injecting a narcotic into a suspect is probably a moral and legal wrong and a violation of the individual's rights.

These objections and fears are totally unfounded, and are the result of ignorance and cynicism promulgated by those who view with trepidation anything novel, regardless of its merits.

Nalline is not dangerous when used in the amount as prescribed in Dr. Terry's technique. One injection of 3 mg. is all that is ever used. True, this small amount may not be sufficient to disclose withdrawal symptoms in some light users, but it has been ascertained that it is sufficient to bring on an early and significant symptom, dilation of the pupils, in the average user of heroin and morphine. This dilatation is the basis of the test.

Suspected users are carefully examined, and if any abnormalities such as severe organic disease, markedly impaired pulmonary function, cardiovascular disease or cerebrovascular disease are noted, Nalline is not administered. Nor is Nalline given in the case where the subject is obviously going through withdrawal, for the test would be pointless, as it would simply hasten the symptoms and exaggerate the physical distress.

To those who claim the test is still in the experimental stage, Oakland alone, as of July 1959, has administered over 6,000 tests which have resulted in detecting many narcotics users, as well as clearing others. Nothing more distressing than an occasional nauseated condition has been observed as a result of Nalline. The doctor administers morphine sulphate to the addict who shows signs of marked withdrawal reaction precipitated by Nalline.

Two or three withdrawal syndromes are not necessary to determine addiction, for out of several thousand tests, there has been no evidence that those found with a positive-type pupillary reaction were *not* using opiates. This fact, coupled with other evidence such as needle marks, possession of paraphernalia, admissions and a history of usage is sufficient both legally and medically to sustain a diagnosis of opiate use.

Some addicts will persistently maintain that they have never used narcotics and that they were framed, but never have we encountered one who, after his conviction through Nalline, and after he could not help himself, has ever denied that he used narcotics.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The second in this interesting series of two articles will appear in the next issue of POLICE.*

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POLYGRAPH and INTERROGATION

Polygraph Tests Using an Interpreter

By Edwin W. Arnold

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Mr. Arnold was accredited as a Criminal Investigator by the Provost Marshal General for over eleven years prior to his recent retirement. He is a graduate of the Army Lie Detector Operators Course and has served in a variety of investigative assignments in Germany, the United States and the Far East. Mr. Arnold was accredited as an Army Polygraph Operator until his retirement and is an Active member of the Academy for Scientific Interrogation. He is presently the Safety and Security Officer of the Ryukyus Central Exchange, the fourth largest PX system of the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, consisting of 110 PX outlets and attendant warehousing and service facilities.*

SOONER or later every polygraph operator will have occasion to test a subject that speaks only a foreign language. This is not a frequent occurrence in the United States but is a situation regularly faced by military polygraph operators in overseas areas. Usually in foreign areas the polygraph operator has an opportunity to select and train a regular interpreter in the necessary techniques involved in conducting polygraph tests utilizing an interpreter in the native language to ask the test questions. The importance of proper and thorough training of an interpreter and full understanding of the problems involved in translation by the polygraph operator cannot be understated.

The military polygraph schools cover this training very lightly and individual operators eventually wind up selecting an interpreter through trial and error and are relatively ineffective for a considerable time until through perseverance both the interpreter and operator work a system out together. If the interpreter is improperly trained and the polygraph operator has an insufficient grasp of the problems involved in interpretation, communication between the subject and operator will suffer and the possibility of error in the detection of deception will be great.

Having had occasion at various times, to test subjects using interpreters in Japanese, Chinese, Spanish (Mexican, Puerto Rican, Panamanian and Peruvian dialects), Tagalog (Philippine) and even a Hindu from India, I have been faced with the problems involved and feel that this discussion of the situation will be of assistance to other operators when first confronted with a language barrier. It is important for the polygraph operator to keep in mind the old adage "You have to ask the right questions if you want the right answer." When conducting polygraph tests through the use of an interpreter it is imperative that the principles of test question construction be completely understood by the interpreter.

The polygraph operator must also remember that a direct translation of a test question into a foreign language is usually impossible. A specific example of the problems involved in translating a simple test question from English into Japanese would be the common test question "Did you take the wallet?" First consideration must be given to the social status of the subject being tested. The Japanese language has three common separate manners of speech: the honorific, the polite and the direct or blunt manner. If the social status of the subject is higher than that of the interpreter, the inter-

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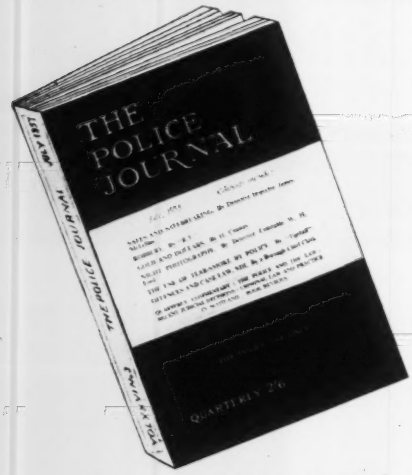

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preter will have a tendency to use the ceremonial or honorific type manner of phrasing the sentence. This would approximate placing the operator in the humble position of a supplicant begging the answer to a question which the subject could be gracious enough to answer if he felt so inclined and is also such an involved sentence that the meaning is buried under a mass of politeness and implication that means much to a Japanese but will result in the wrong psychological plane between the operator and the subject.

If the subject is on approximately the same social plane as the interpreter, the tendency would be the use of the common or polite manner of speech and this again is quite indirect. The ideal choice would be the plain or blunt approach which is quite direct but could cause an emotional reaction of resentment if the subject being tested feels himself to be of a higher social status than the interpreter. The use of the plain or blunt manner is reserved for subordinates or menials.

After consideration of the social status of the subject, the problem of translation of the test question gets involved in that it is completely impossible to make a word for word translation into Japanese because of the difference of sentence construction. In Japanese, a question is asked by first making a statement and at the end converting the statement into a question by adding the interrogative word "KA" with a tonal raise of inflection to the end of the last word of the statement. Finally the problem of writing out the translations of the test question comes into the picture. One word or portion of a word can have many meanings depending on the written Kanji character. For example the word "take" and "steal" are pronounced the same but the Kanji character for take and steal are different. However, if occasion arises later to translate the question back into English from the Kanji, a different interpreter might give a different translation of the word actually used in the test. The various translations with a romanized spelling of the question "Did you take the wallet?" would be:

a. In the honorific manner: "Saifu wo ortorini narimashitka ka" as nearly as possible the direct translation into English is "Wallet take did?" The word for "you," "Anata wa" would be dropped from the beginning of the sentence because it is implied and the addition of the word "Ka" changes the statement into a question.

b. The plain polite form, again dropping the word for "you" as implied would be: "Saifu wo torimashitka ka" or "Wallet took?"

c. The direct or blunt form, still dropping the word for "you" as implied would be: "Saifu wo tottaka" or in English "Wallet took?"

Another important consideration to keep in mind is the possibility of using words that have double or idiomatic meaning. I know of a case where, during a peak of tension test consisting of questions concerning the

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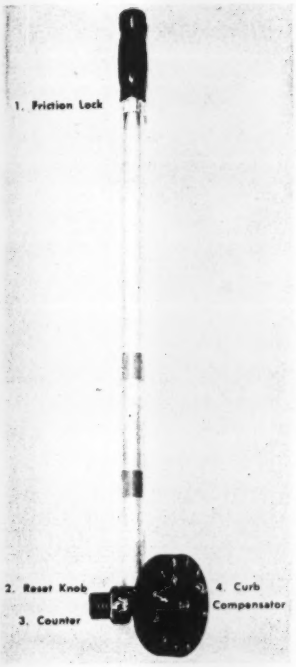

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cause of death of a murder victim, which were translated into Castillian Spanish for the benefit of a Spanish speaking Puerto Rican subject the Puerto Rican gave repeated strong reactions to the question "Do you know if the girl was run over?" in the sense that she was killed by being struck with a vehicle. Actually the victim had been shot and buried in a shallow grave. The polygraph operator who was screening several suspects cleared the subject based on the test reactions. Later in casual conversation with an officer of the subjects unit, also of Puerto Rican descent, the operator learned that the translated phrase "run over" had a connotation in Puerto Rico in a slang sense of being buried. The operator subsequently re-tested the subject and after re-translation into Puerto Rican Spanish, the subject gave reactions of deception and was subsequently tried and found guilty of the murder. It is important that the interpreter be cautioned concerning the possibility of variations in meaning of the questions to be translated, and to discuss thoroughly with the subject the meanings of the questions that are to be asked. Unless the polygraph operator can be certain that the questions mean the same to the subject being tested as they do to him, no test can be valid.

I point out the above examples of the problems involved in interpreting and translating polygraph tests to emphasize the necessity for a thorough preparatory session with the proposed interpreter so that the polygraph operator will have a full understanding of the questions, of the possible psychological impact, the manner of asking questions could have if an individual of a different culture is involved, and also to show the important part the interpreter plays in administering polygraph tests in a foreign language.

For polygraph operators working in an area where a foreign language is predominant, I strongly recommend enrollment in a basic language course for that language, not with the prime purpose of becoming particularly fluent in the language but to at least obtain some slight acquaintance with the sentence structure of the language. Even in cases where the operator has a working knowledge of the foreign language, I would recommend the use of a properly oriented interpreter to avoid the possibility of mistakes through faulty accent on the part of the operator.

In all cases where there is a language barrier between the subject and the polygraph operator, the operator must be sure that the interpreter is fully familiar with the theory of the operation and conduct of the test and has been completely rehearsed prior to conduction of the test. It has been my experience that even though the theory of test question construction is generally abused in translation, psychologically, persons of all cultures and nationalities react much in the same way to deception. If the polygraph operator is competent and fully understands the problems involved in the use of an interpreter, determination of deception is not difficult. ★★★

A Lucky Day

By M. S. Farmer and E. J. R. Duval

DOCTOR, we have a juicy murder on our hands." Sergeant Brink uttered the words before the door had opened completely.

"Juicy as far as it pertains to the amount of blood or to the amount of publicity it will get?"

"Both, doc, both."

The faint sense of urgency that every homicide brings now took hold of Doctor Miller. Without further words he accompanied the sergeant to the jeep. He demonstrated considerable agility as he swung aboard and held onto the seat. The wind blew across their hair and cut the sergeant's shouts off above the windshield.

"We think we know who did it. Old Liem Kim Hok is stabbed. He's a spice vendor, acts as a loan shark on the side. He had a fallout with his assistant. Young fellow by the name of Tan—got kicked out about two weeks ago. We have witnesses who heard them in a violent word fight in the store—heard Tan threaten Liem he'd kill him. Liem once accused Tan of stealing goods and money. The deceased isn't married and his body was found by his brother Liem Chwan Ban. Chwan Ban has a grocery on Palm Avenue and Kim Hok was in the habit of having dinner at his brother's. Tonight he didn't show up. His phone didn't answer so Chwan Ban decided to have a look for himself."

"What do you know about the relationship of the brothers?" Dr. Miller ducked behind the windshield. He turned his head away from the wind and looked quizically at the young policeman. Sergeant Brink had the enviable capacity of quickly going to the heart of a matter.

"They get along, that is to say they got along very well. We know Chwan Ban; he is all right. Kim Bok has had a few run-ins with us, nothing serious though. We suspected him at one time of trying to bribe a policeman. He was too slippery to catch."

The sergeant slowed down and brought the jeep to a stop in front of a nondescript store. The street, a moderately busy thoroughfare, went about its business as usual. An unmarked police car was parked ahead of the jeep. The two men in civilian clothes attracted no attention as they approached the display windows. A uniformed patrolman who stood in the darkened store, invitingly opened the door. In the rear of the shop a side door led to a dimly lit hallway. Dr. Miller saw two men in conversation and recognized Captain Keller.

"Doc, where've you been? We're all waiting for you. Got a good one. Here, Mr. Liem Chwan Ban is very anxious to find the murderer of his brother."

Dr. Miller shook hands with a pleasant looking, moonfaced Chinese gentleman. It seemed to him for a fleeting moment that the sadness in the face was losing to an expression of curiosity. Maybe that was just imagination. He had to check his cynical thoughts, as usual, in the face of the tragedy he was about to face. Violent tragedy hidden behind the calm of a small prosperous middle class spice store.

Capt. Keller led the way into the bedroom and pointed to the bed. The body of a wiry middle-aged Chinese man in white pants and T-shirt lay crumpled on the sheet. The front of the shirt was stained a bright red. The same color was splashed beneath the body on the sheet in an irregular preposterous design. The eyes were half closed in a vacant stare and a livid hand stretched out across the edge of the bed seemed to beg for alms.

Dr. Miller silently contemplated the scene and Keller for once remained silent. From the pathetic figure the mystery and the majesty of death spoke far stronger than any sculptor could mimic. It spoke through the red lips of two stab-wounds close together above the left collar bone.

In the middle of the room, between the bed and a linen closet, were two slippers covered and surrounded by splatters and smears of blood with a few small puddles. The door of the closet was ajar and half a dozen clean white pants and shirts had fallen on the floor.

"Doc, we didn't touch the body, but we did look around. No weapon, no nothing. We got a lead though; did the sergeant tell you? Good! Doc, now I'll tell you something. We'll solve this homicide in no time flat. You know why—let me show you." The captain pulled a small book from his pocket and leafed through it. "Look, today is Legi, the fourth day of the five day

week, and it is the seventh month. That is a lucky day, particularly for me. You know, Doc, you may not believe it but it has never failed me. I rely on lucky days and that is how I know we'll find the culprit today."

The doctor looked in the captain's face to see if he could find any twinkle or glimmer of joke. Then he smiled as he realized that of course Capt. Keller would be serious.

"See here, captain, since you waited so long for me, and I want you to know that was about ten minutes, which I spent riding at breakneck speed in a rickety jeep, I figure you don't object to waiting a little longer before I tell you what happened to Liem here. Let's wait for the photographer and if you don't mind, I'll look around a little myself."

"O.K. Doc. Go right ahead. I'll talk some more with Liem Chwan Ban." Keller joined Sergeant Brink who was in a conversation with Chwan Ban and a detective from homicide detail who had arrived in the meantime.

Starting from the door and circling around the room Dr. Miller carefully studied the furnishings. Chairs, table, toilet articles, a few Chinese newspapers, and books. Everything seemed to be undisturbed and in its place. The closet showed signs of having been rifled. A small open steel strong box rested between piles of clean towels and sheets. "That's for the fingerprint experts," thought Dr. Miller, "better not touch it." His eye caught the edge of a small piece of paper underneath one of the slippers. He pulled it out gently and turned it over; he noticed a few figures in pencil:

1,000=100
250= 25
350= 35
——— ——
1,600=160

Sergeant Brink appeared at the door. "Doc, I'm going to pick up the assistant I told you about."

Over Brink's shoulder Liem Chwan Ban stared gingerly in the direction of his brother.

"Just a minute, sergeant," the medical examiner said, "I need your advice. Look at this paper. You told me Liem Kim Hok was a money lender too. Can you find out if there is some one who owes him 1,000, 250 and 350?"

Chwan Ban's face lighted up. "I can find out, Doctor," he said. "Kim Hok was in the habit of keeping all I.O.U.'s in the safe and I have a key. You see, he kept his money in a strong box in the linen closet but he thought I.O.U.'s were more valuable."

The police photographer came, and the three men not wishing to crowd him, went to the safe in the back of the store. Somebody had drawn the shades and lighted the office.

Chwan Ban pulled out a pile of papers and leafed through them. He

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handed the doctor three pieces and remarked that these were the only ones matching the figures mentioned.

"Gentlemen, look!" Dr. Miller said excitedly, "They are written in the same handwriting as the note and signed by one man. There is your murderer!"

"That is impossible, doctor. That man is his friend. His name is Yap Hong Sing." Chwan Ban looked utterly puzzled.

"Doc," Sergeant Brink scratched his head, "I think you've got something. I'll go and get both of them."

"O.K., sergeant, and don't forget to get all their shoes. Let them give you all the shoes they own."

Dr. Miller returned to the bedroom and examined the body. "Captain, this is how I believe it happened. Liem was standing in front of the closet and the murderer jumped him from the back, stabbing him across the right shoulder and front of the chest in the left side of the neck. He collapsed and the murderer threw him on the bed."

Captain Keller hardly had time to listen, trying to preserve order in the swelling crowd of policemen and detectives. After a while Sergeant Brink appeared with two young Chinese men in tow. Capt. Keller, the sergeant and a detective took Tan, the ex-assistant of Liem, into the hallway leaving Yap Hong Sing in custody of Dr. Miller in the store. The young man appeared perfectly at ease and the medical examiner studied the regular, intelligent features with interest. He felt the absurdity of accusing some one of a horrible crime on the basis of some silly matching figures. The sense of unreality, however, failed to disrupt the equanimity which he had acquired in many years of surprising experiences.

Capt. Keller beckoned him from the door. "Doc, Tan here tells us he saw Liem this afternoon around six o'clock in front of his store. Is that possible?"

"Hardly, unless he saw him as a corpse. Liem was probably dead for four or five hours at that time. But remember Captain, that is only an estimate. I could be twelve hours off."

"I know, Doc, I know. I'll never tell on the stand that you said when he died." The two men went through usual little ritual. This was prescribed by the physician's strict adherence to absolute scientific proof and the policeman's desire for practical information.

"You see, young man," Keller growled as he turned a baleful eye to Tan, "the doctor here says you are a liar and you better come clean. Liem was deader than a mackerel at six P.M."

"Sir," Tan swallowed as he tried to look Keller manfully in the face. "I saw him with my own eyes. I passed him but he didn't see me."

"Young man, are you willing to repeat that under oath?"

"Absolutely sir, right now if you wish me to."

Captain Keller turned to Dr. Miller. "That does it. We'll take him to headquarters; we're going to book him for murder!" At that ominous word Tan paled and fright widened his eyes.

"What about the other young man?" Dr. Miller inquired.

"He doesn't know nothin' from nothin'," Sgt. Brink answered. "I talked to him briefly. He wasn't home. I found him gambling at a private club."

The Captain thought for a moment, chin in hand. "Brink told me about the I.O.U.'s. Well, I guess we'll get to him later. Take him in your jeep to headquarters, Brink. I'll take Tan with me."

And this, the doctor thought, is the end of a crime fighter's lucky day.

* * *

It was in the early morning hours of Pon, the first day of the five day week, that Sgt. Brink and Detective Cline paid a visit to the laboratory. "Hey, doc." The sergeant held up a pair of shoes, "here are the shoes Yap wore when he killed Liem. Yes, he confessed late last night."

The sergeant smiled as he saw the look of pleased surprise on Dr. Miller's face. "Funny thing, we were all concentrating on Tan, trying to break his story down. In walks Yap and says all right, I did it. He had been at headquarters for about twenty-four hours, waiting, not being able to talk to anyone. Every time he asked why we kept him somebody would say: Just wait, Captain Keller will talk to you later. Seems like the solitude and uncertainty were too much for him."

"Isn't it remarkable, gentlemen," the doctor became philosophical, "that here we have another homicide where the murderer leaves his calling card. I know what you want to say. The note was lost in the scuffle and the murderer hardly could have realized its significance. But, don't forget that he wrote it himself and the figures gave him away as surely as if he had written his name. You remember the cases of murder or robbery by assault where the attacker drops his wallet or a cap with his name printed inside. There are too many of them to be coincidence."

"They sure help us," detective Cline agreed. "Wish they'd do it all the time. But why should anyone be so stupid as to do it deliberately?"

Doctor Miller smiled. "They don't, Mr. Cline, and yet there is something deliberate about it. You see, subconsciously they may be driven to leave their identity, their print or imprint so to say, at the scene. The hidden motives that may impel the victor to let the whole world know his name. It may be contempt for the vanquished or it may even have a deeper meaning. You know how some burglars after a successful case make a bowel movement at the scene. It is a magical act that possibly goes back to mankind's days when our forefathers swung from treetops. It may be the same inner drive that made Yap confess before we accused him."

Oh, oh, here we go again, thought

Sgt. Brink, the doc expounding his theories. He sure is a competent fellow, but he'd take one aspect of crime and turn it around so that you didn't know whether you were coming or going.

The doctor looked at the policemen and realized that he had lost them somewhere. He scraped a spot from the shoes and mixed it with a liquid in a porcelain dish. "Sergeant, the shoes have no blood on them. Try and pick the pair that Yap wore on the day of the murder."

"Doctor, he changed his clothes and shoes after the stabbing and gave me this pair as the one he'd worn earlier that day. Do the shoes have to have blood on them?"

"Yes, sergeant, definitely. Yap was close to Liem, he hit the aorta and Liem spilled a great deal of blood where he fell. Remember that the slippers had many splatters. By the way, the six pairs of shoes from Tan were negative. Tell me, how did Tan explain seeing old Liem alive five hours after his death?"

Sgt. Brink began laughing. "Tan was a typical witness. He heard Yap's confession and then admitted that he could have mistaken some one else for Liem. It was as simple as that. After he had kept us going in circles for twenty-four hours. Incidentally, Yap explained the note. He said he was discussing his outstanding debts with Liem, adding them with the interest. He persuaded Liem to let him have more money, undoubtedly for gambling. When Liem went to the bedroom to get the money he sneaked up behind him."

It was not Sgt. Brink, but Capt. Keller himself who walked into the laboratory later that day. He waved a pair of black shoes in the air, "No need for your benzidine, Doc. A blindfolded two year old can see that these brown specks are blood. This clinches it. We've got the case ready to go to the prosecutor. Man, didn't I tell you Legi was a lucky day?"

This is the Journal's second fiction presentation. The first was entitled A Flash of Genius, and appeared in the May-June, 1960 issue of POLICE.

Dead Men Tell No Tales, But Chemists Make Them Talk

The Story of Traffic Gangsters in Bexar County

By Robert Hausman, M.D.

4-Year Record of Traffic Deaths (Dead Drivers and Pedestrians Examined for Alcohol in Their Blood)

Type of Accident:							
		1st Year: Nov. '56-Nov. '57					
1 car		11 of 16 drivers	Had	Been	Drinking:	69%	
car-ped.		8 of 11 pedestrians	—	—	—	73%	
2 car		7 of 18 drivers	—	—	—	39%	
	Total	26 of 45 victims	—	—	—		58%
		2nd Year: Nov. '57-Nov. '58					
1 car		9 of 12 drivers	—	—	—	75%	
car-ped.		10 of 11 pedestrians	—	—	—	91%	
2 car		4 of 8 drivers	—	—	—	50%	
	Total	23 of 31 victims	—	—	—		74%
		3rd Year: Nov. '58-Nov. '59					
1 car		7 of 9 drivers	—	—	—	78%	
car-ped.		8 of 12 pedestrians	—	—	—	67%	
2 car		4 of 10 drivers	—	—	—	40%	
	Total	19 of 31 victims	—	—	—		61%
		4th Year: Nov. '59-Nov. '60					
1 car		5 of 9 drivers	—	—	—	55%	
car-ped.		5 of 6 pedestrians	—	—	—	83%	
2 car		9 of 14 drivers	—	—	—	64%	
	Total	19 of 29 victims	—	—	—		66%
		Total 4-year period Nov. '56-Nov. '60					
1 car		32 of 46 drivers	—	—	—	70%	
car-ped.		31 of 39 pedestrians	—	—	—	80%	
2 car		24 of 50 drivers	—	—	—	48%	
All accidents	Gradn Total	87 of 135 victims	—	—	—		64%

Conclusions:

1. Alcohol is the single most important factor in traffic deaths.
2. Restriction on the sale of alcoholic beverages is just as much a failure as prohibition was.
3. Safety measures taken by law enforcement agencies continue to be inadequate.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Doctor Hausman is Medical Examiner of Bexar County, San Antonio, Texas. This report is a sequel to the report by Dr. Hausman, under the same title, which appeared in the May-June, 1959 issue of POLICE.

KNOW YOUR LAW

A Special Section of the Journal Devoted to Legal Questions of Direct Concern to Every Police Officer

Search and Seisure

By Harold J. Gardner

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The author is a patrolman in the Police Department of Cincinnati. More detailed information concerning him was presented in a previous article, THE EMERGENCE OF A PROFESSION, which appeared in the May-June 1958 issue of POLICE. The following article is in the nature of constructive comment on another, THE ROLE OF THE POLICE IN A DEMOCRATIC STATE, by K. S. Kynell, published in the January-February 1959 issue.*

Article IV of the United States Constitution reads as follows: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable search and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

This guarantee against "unreasonable searches and seizures," regarded as an impediment by many police officers, has caused much discussion, especially since the *Cahan* decision in April, 1955 (282 P. 2d 905). The problems arising from this decision by the California Supreme Court to uphold the provisions of Article IV, are well known to law enforcement officers. The problem and, moreover, its implications have prompted this essay.

Mr. Kermit S. Kynell, writing in *POLICE,** poses this question: "Does the zealous protection of the civil rights of a minority criminal element equal a possible greater danger to the civil rights of the great majority whose police protection is thereby compromised?" He answers, "Evidence obtained by various means, though in possible technical violation of civil rights, can well result in increased police effectiveness." He then rationalizes, "Might this not be justified in the sense that resulting convictions are in the long run protecting the civil rights of the majority?" WHAT IS IMPLIED HERE SHOULD BE OF VERY GRAVE CONCERN TO EVERY AMERICAN POLICE OFFICER. We must think profoundly of any compromised program of civil rights.

What, precisely, is meant by a "minority criminal element"? Who would be consigned to this category? All persons with a prior criminal record, or persons having no record who are suspected of criminal activity, or persons presently on parole or probation? In other words, what criterion would be applied in determining whether this or that individual belongs to a "minority criminal element"? Also, what consequences might be anticipated, with reference to the civil liberties of the majority, if enforcement of civil rghts provisions s abated n any way?

I believe that any criterion for determining a "minority criminal element" would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to establish without arbitrarily, although quite innocently, including individuals who by some unfortunate circumstance, are suspected by the police of criminal activity. How often would an innocent person be exposed to an improper search or seizure on the shallow pretense that he is merely suspected of criminal activity; the only justification being police expedience or police effectiveness? Certainly, police effectiveness would be enhanced by occasonal abuses of individual liberties; and greatly enhanced indeed if we enjoyed no civil liberties whatever. We might as fallaciously argue that most traffic accidents are caused by drivers in a certain age group, therefore all persons in that age group should be denied the privilege of driving, which would enhance police effectiveness in traffic enforcement, and therefore protct the lives and property of the majority of society.

As law enforcement officers, police effectiveness is important to us; and this is as it should be. Our worth to the community is measured by our effectiveness. But, we are also Americans, and as Americans we must recognize that individual rights as guaranteed in the Con-

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stitution, transcend the utility or effectiveness of law enforcement. Now some will argue that the Constitution is worthless without the police to uphold its provisions; but, is it not just as worthless if its provisions are not enforced at all, or enforced arbitrarily? Should we prefer the oppression of despotism or a police state to the annoyance of a minority of criminals, who are free because the police, adhering to the principles of civil liberty, are unable to affect their confinement?

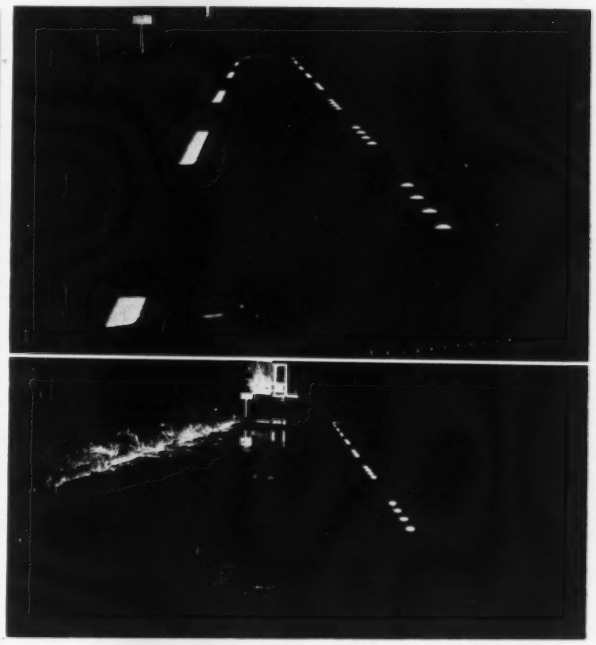
True! Terms such as "despotism" and "police state" have no place in American law enforcement. They are repugnant to the spirit of American policing and American democracy. But when we entertain the notion of subjugated the rights of even the smallest minority, criminal or otherwise, we are precipitating a cause whose inevitable effect is epitomized in the terms "despotism" and "police state."

Unfortunately, individualism is on the wane in America, as Mr. Kynell points out. He contends "that our culture may be evolving from an empasis upon freedom of the individual to that of utility of the group, especially in light of our enormous population increases."* This fact impels him to conclude that "it is conceivable that the functions of the group (i.e., the body politic) must be protected even at the expense of occasional compromise of individual civil rights."* It is not extremely difficult to discern the perfidious consequences of this mode of thinking. Not many Americans would be so naive at to condone a compromise of his neighbor's rights, and then feel secure in the belief that sooner or later his own liberties might not likewise be jeopardized. The effect on society would be unwholesome. The utility of the group would not be enhanced in the democratic sense; rather, it would be pursued in a fashion peculiar to totalitarian governments where group utility transcends every human freedom at the expense of individual human dignity.

The problem discussed here does not really concern how American law enforcement will cope with crime and at the same time uphold human freedoms. The real problem concerns the danger of compromising civil liberties for the sake of police effectiveness. American policing is capable of implementing ways to combat crime notwithstanding the impedients imposed by civil liberties. Leaders in American policing have met many challenges more formidable than this, and have brilliantly overcome seemingly insurmountable barriers. There is no fear that progress will not be made in this area.

In conclusion, I importune you to consider this: if individual freedom and human dignity are, in fact, on the wane; let us, the American police, be their last staunch bulwark.

*Quoted from "The Role of Police in a Democratic State," by Kermit S. Kynell. Jan.-Feb. 1959 edition of *POLICE*. ★★★



Upper—On dry road surfaces LITE-LANE Traffic Guide Markers show the same reflective brilliance as heavily glass-beaded painted stripes applied with conventional striping equipment. (Unretouched driver's eye-view highbeam).

Lower—When conventional stripes vanish under hazardous wet road conditions, LITE-LANE offers a clearly visible path of light to safely guide the nighttime motorist. (Unretouched photo—high beam.)

NEW TRAFFIC GUIDE SYSTEM

A highly effective, new traffic lane marking system providing exceptional nighttime and bad weather visibility has been developed.

Tests indicate that a useful life of seven to ten years may be expected from the LITE-LANE Markers under extreme traffic conditions. The marker is a low-profile durable plastic disc with unusual impact resistance and flexibility when bonded to the roadway. It contains a uniform dispersion of reflective glass beads throughout which provide exceptional brilliance when exposed to vehicle lights. Because of its consistent composition, the marker remains highly reflective throughout its entire life. As the grinding action of tires wears it down, new beads continually are exposed to maintain original reflectivity year after year.

Specifications and detailed information are available on request from American-Marietta Co., 3400 13th Ave., S. W., Seattle 4, Washington.

TRAFFIC TOLL

Here's traffic record American motorists chalked up during 1959: 37,600 deaths, 2.9 million injuries and 8,200 pedestrian fatalities. That's 900 more traffic deaths, 45,000 more injuries and 500 more pedestrian deaths than year before. To stay alive these days you'd better stay alert.

Police Planning and Research

PLANNING AND RESEARCH PROJECTS—
1958-60
New York City Police Department

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This is the seventh in a series of reports covering planning and research projects completed or in progress in a number of American Police Departments. The first report appeared in the July-August, 1960, issue of POLICE.*

Adoption of Uniform Traffic Tickets
Police Call Boxes to Have Luminous Signs
Proposed Personal History Card—Civilian Personnel
Sergeant Training be Afforded Prior to Promotion to the Rank
Increase Investigative Responsibility of Uniform Force
Prepare Guide Book for Gathering, Presenting Evidence (B.O.S.S. Bulletin)
Creation of "SCUBA" Unit (Skin Divers)
Police Eligibles Screened with Lie Detector
Work Load Performance, Foot Posts and Radio Motor Patrol
Rotation of Precinct Lieutenants between Desk Duty and Patrol
Proposal for Renting Vehicles Instead of Purchasing Them
Method of Approaching Suspected Vehicles
Establishment of Radiological Unit
Assigning Personnel on Current Sergeant List to Clercial Duty
Standard Operating Procedure – Re. Road Blocks
Plan to Handle Aircraft Emergencies
Records Retention Period of Correspondence File in Patrol Precincts
Microfilming Police Department Records
Use of Polaroid Camera in Police Department
Training Bulletins for Radio Motor Patrol Car Crews
Mandated Police Training
Probationer Interview Procedure and Delaney Card Procedure
Civilian Employee Needs in a Police Department
Some Significant Factors in Personnel Recruitment
Survey of Police Recruitment Practices
Police Role in Social Investigation
Survey of Police Promotional Practices
Problem of "Quit" Turnover
Evaluation of Promotion Examinations
Police Captain's List – Statistical Study of the Results, – the Eligibles, – and Other Lieutenants and Related Data
Survey of the Occupations of the Fathers of 1216 Recent Recruits
Training in Handling Bomb Explosives
Recommended "Resignation of Probationer" Procedure
Personnel Performance Rating
Civil Service Examination Credit for Attainment of College Degree
Proposal to Equip Precincts with Arrest Instruction Guide Book
Mimeographing of Police Events and Alarms for Members of the Force

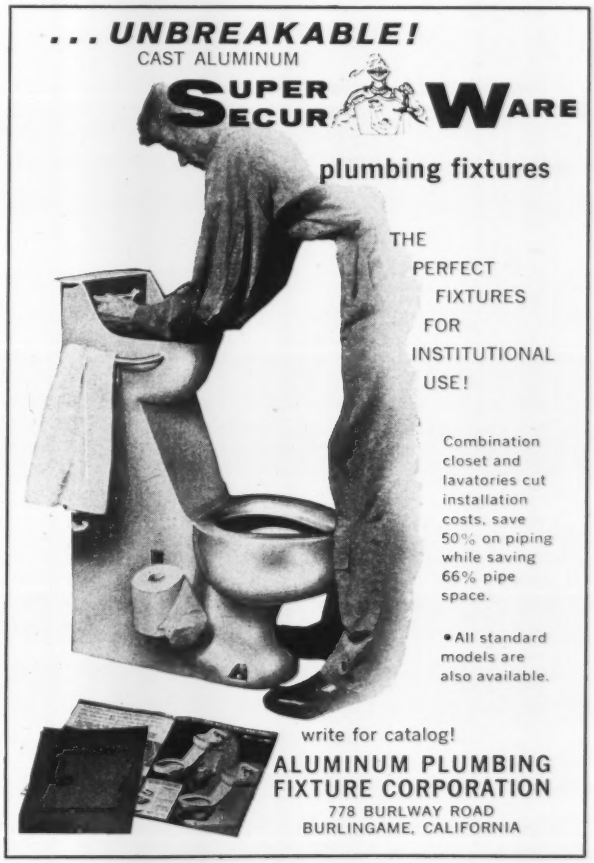
Address: Lieutenant Patrick V. Murphy, New York City Police Academy, 7 Hubert Street, New York 13, New York.

Use of Electric Signs to Replace Members of the Department at School Crossings
City Agencies to Secure Information from Members of the Force Through Telephone Messages
Ballistics Tests for Firearms Possessed by Pistol Licensees
Discontinuance of Assignments of Police Officers Escorting Prisoners to Court for Certain Arrest Cases
Use of Hoods to Cover Defective Parking Meter
Forcible Removal to Hospitals of Recalcitrant Tuberculosis Patients

The Journal serves as a central clearing house for information concerning planning and research in the American police field. Other Departments are invited to send in to the Editor reports covering planning and research projects which they have completed or have in progress.

Built-in Wall Chairs in Station House Sitting Rooms
Return Roll Call Record With Printed Captions
Shoulder Patches for Patrol Force Members
Staggered Tours for Foot Patrolmen and Radio Motor Patrol Car Crews
Revision of Size of Forms Carried in Radio Motor Patrol Cars to Enable Insertion in Loose Leafs "License Plate Wanted" Record
Proposal that Existing Orders be Periodically Analyzed and Consolidated
Firearms of Members of the Force be Safeguarded in Metal Boxes
Proposal that Typed Roll Call Sheets be Pasted in the Blotter and Telephone Switchboard Record
Periodic Revisions of Patrolmen's Shields
Assignments of Patrolmen to Telephone Switchboard Duty for Periods of not Exceeding Four Hours
Security Training for Members Assigned to the Property Clerk's Office
Screen Dividers in Patrol Wagons
Proposal to Equip Radio Motor Patrol Sedans for Transportation of Prisoners
Use of Radio Motor Patrol Car Identification Number on Outside of Vehicle in Lieu of License Plate
Forms for Recording Notification Relating to Sick Member
Adoption of "Charge Out" Form
Police Cars to be Equipped with Air Compressors
Proposal that Military Time Designation be Used in the Police Dept.
Award of Excellent Police Duty for Members Whose Suggestion to the Employee's Suggestion Program have been Adopted
Arrested Children Under 16 Years of Age be Brought to Station House for Investigation

Use of Civilian Matrons for Searching Female Prisoners and Dead Bodies
Use of Reflective Tape in Lieu of Red Kerosene Lanterns
School Crossings be Indicated by Magnet Markers on Precinct Post Maps
Wearing of Blue Uniforms to be Restricted to Members of the Force
Revision of Rules and Procedures Relative to Hospitalized Prisoners
Safe Driving Messages be Transmitted by Radio to Radio Motor Patrol
Plainclothes Patrolmen be Used for Patrol Functions
Use of Envelopes with Metal Seals to Safeguard Evidence
Radio Announcements for Gasoline Availability
Transmission of Traffic Conditions to Patrol Units Over Police Radio
Precinct Record of Arrest by Individual Officer
Rock Salt and Sand Mixture to be Carried by Radio Motor Patrol Cars
Reporting of Unattended Dependents of Aided Persons
Proposal to Equip Unmarked Cars with Flashing Red Dashboard Light
Rotate Assignments to Plainclothes Duty at 18 Month Intervals
Arrest Index and Arrest Disposition Record be Incorporated Into the Binding of the Arrest Record
Cash Bounty for Surrender of Souvenir Weapons
Punch Binder Holes in Department Orders Prior to Distribution
Fees Be Charged for Fingerprinting Civilians for Other Agencies
Names of School Crossing Guards be Recorded in the Blotter—More Than One to a Line
Supervising Personnel Ride in Rear Seat of Radio Motor Patrol Sedans
Vacation Selections be Based on a Rotation Schedule Rather Than Seniority
Elimination of Minor Motor Vehicle Accidents
Service of Subpoenas by Members of the Force
Consolidate Rank of Lieutenant and Sergeant
Service of Summons for "Key In Ignition" on Owner of Stolen Vehicles
Use of Air Raid Sirens to Assist in Emergency Mobilization of the Force
Installation of Racks for Kerosene Lanterns in Radio Motor Patrol Cars
Billet Pocket for Recruit Uniform Trousers
Lieutenants Assigned to Desk Duty Perform First Tour on Patrol
Use of Accident Photographs on Police Safety Posters
Hospitals to Include Apartment Numbers in Notification
Prevention of Firearm Purchase by Members Restricted from Carrying Them
Collision Diagram Form for Presenting Information on Traffic Prone Locations to the Department of Traffic
Revision of Relieving Times of Desk Officers and Members Assigned to Switchboard Duty
Equipping Radio Motor Patrol Cars with Animal Lassos
Radio Motor Patrol Car Measure for Checking Fire Hydrant Parking Violations
Apprehension of Hit and Run Perpetrators
Headquarters Advisory Office to Explain and Interpret Department Orders
Department Forms Be Issued in Pad Form
Posting of Wanted Circulars on Police Signal Boxes
Mountable Red Blinker Lights for Detective Squad Cars
First Aid Inserts for Memorandum Books
Elaboration of Precinct Diaries and Adoption of Printed Roll Call Forms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Illuminated Sign Permits
Memorandum Book Entries Be Made in Connection With Police Action Taken While Off Duty
Blood Types of Members of the Force Be Stamped on Their Shields
Warning Poster for Use at Crime Scene
Proposal to Appoint Ranking Police Officers as Notary Publics
Rear Signal Lights to Indicate Taxicab Holdups
Withholding of Residence Addresses of Members Cited in Department Press Releases
Change in Design of Bullet Proof Vests
Use of Reminder Sticker on Personal Locker
Motorcycle Officers Wear Crash Helmets When Assigned in Cars
Use of Decals for Unit Identification of Department Equipment
Paint Vehicle Serial Number on Roofs of Department Vehicles
Precincts be Equipped with Sash Cords for Crowd Control
Affix Memorial Plaques to Radio Motor Patrol Cars
Techniques of Truck and Cargo Larceny and Counter Measures Available
Transit Strike—Sabotage Survey
Police Cadet Program
Used Car Dealers and Wreckers—Identifying Information on Customers
Use of Chemically Stable Chalk for Marking Wet Surfaces
Emergency Oxygen Inhalator—Improved New Design, Inexpensive, Lightweight
Award for 1 Gallon Blood Donation
30,000 Spanish-English Memorandum Booklets for Members of Force
Free Spanish Conversational Courses for Members of Force

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SPECIAL AGENTS SECTION

Edited by John Richelieu Davis

Burglary Prevention

By John Richelieu Davis

THE FBI crime reports of the first six months of last year show an increase of 12 per cent in burglaries. This increased activity has resulted in the cancellation of insurance coverage in many instances.

A burglar, skilled, or unskilled, only needs a few tools and a little time to accomplish his mission. Locking devices, walls, bars, etc., are merely time delaying obstacles for them to overcome. Competent guards supplemented with an adequate alarm system is our best weapon against this type of illegal entry. However, in many instances, the budget set by the front office boys does not permit us to operate under ideal conditions.

In a future issue we shall evaluate the latest alarm devices that have come on the market the last few years. At the present time several of these devices are being studied under actual uses and conditions which will permit an honest evaluation.

Skilled intruders conduct a perpetual patrol of commercial areas, their eyes wide open for the tell-tale signs that will indicate a good chance of completing a successful haul. These small give aways may be in the form of poor lighting with shadow spaces, cheap locking devices, absence of guards and/or alarm systems, or an exposed fire escape or window may be just the condition to attract such an eye.

Address: John R. Davis, 341 East Ohio Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

Carefully considered design and layout of commercial and industrial premises will establish important factors in discouraging attempts to remove valuable contents by stealth.

In order to discourage intruders, we especially must consider any exposure that exists unnoticed by the owners, but is very much in evidence to the burglar.

The professional burglar's work is characterized by a simple, direct approach. This type of operator has had long experience and he can instantly determine the best potential approach to opening a lock in the least possible time with the least possible noise. The individual situation indicates to him whether he should use boldness or stealth, and the degree to which each is required. If noise is not important, he will break the lock by mechanical means, the quicker the better. If time is not important, he will make use of his extensive mechanical knowledge and open the lock at his leisure. Some of these men are actually highly skilled mechanics and, in many cases, are on a par with locksmiths. With the proper "know-how," it is possible to pick a lock and make a robbery look like an "inside job."

Anyone charged with the responsibility of protecting highly valuable products or materials should constantly bear in mind that, although there are very few burglars who can be classified as true professionals, they constitute the most highly dangerous element. Because of their specialized abilities and their warped, but very high, order of intelligence, they are the intruders most likely to succeed. Their actual operation may take only a very short period of time. They may strike and vanish in the course of a few minutes, but their plans are carefully organized and may have taken months or even years in preparation.

Let us recognize the fact that it is extremely difficult to prevent burglaries of the professional type. Just as the professional inspects your weak points, you should inspect and evaluate his weaknesses. He fears, most of all, detection and apprehension and he will go to extreme lengths to escape them. He will not work in a lighted area; he is sensitive to noise. Again, however, do not underestimate him. He is shrewd and a good practical psychologist. If he considers the reward worth the risk, he will be bold. Do not lull yourself into the false security of assuming a burglary is impossible. Assume that it is possible, and from this point adopt every possible means of prevention.

SURVEYING THE SITE

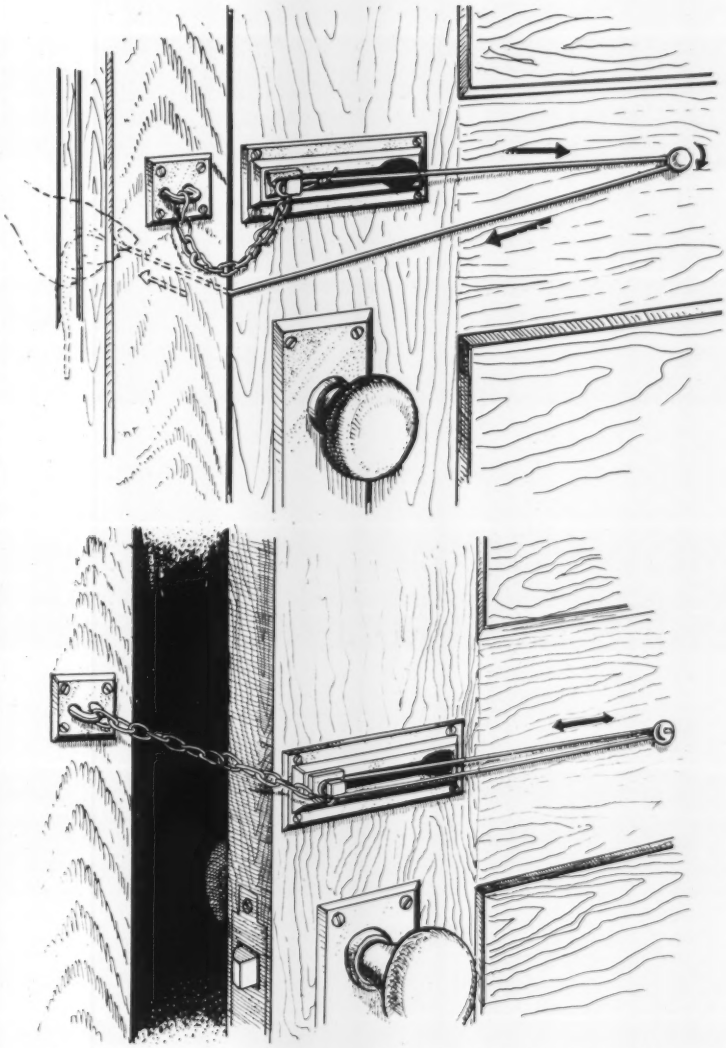
The primary consideration in effecting burglary protection is a complete physical survey of the areas to be covered. Burglary may be defined as unlawful entry from outside the premises. An investigation must show all possible means of entry. Doors

and windows immediately come to mind. Any other openings in the vertical surfaces surrounding the plant must also be considered. The roof should be inspected for skylights, ventilators or hatches. A point often overlooked on roofs is the penthouse over the elevator shaft. The roof over sensitive areas, which is a favorite point of entry for loft thieves, should receive special attention. Sewers, manholes, subterranean ducts of any kind have been used by thieves and should be protected by bars or locks. In short, the building proper should be regarded as having sides, a top and a bottom. Entry could be made from any of these areas. Therefore, inspection must include each of them. In the case of vaults or other such sensitive points, the possibility of tunneling from adjacent areas should not be overlooked.

DOOR LOCKS

One of the strongest deterrents to the casual burglar is the ordinary lock. The fact that locks are so commonly used, and practically broadcast that the door or window is not to be entered, presses a strong psychological advantage. Conversely, the professional can take most locks in his stride because nearly any type of lock that has been devised by man can be picked. Many ingenious tumbler arrangements have been patented with the intention of making the lock pick-proof. Very few manufacturers, however, can attest to the validity of their claim. To gain entry through most locks requires only an elementary knowledge of lock construction and the proper tools with which to do the job. The burglar with a little common sense and moderate mechanical aptitude should be able to open most locks with little loss of time.

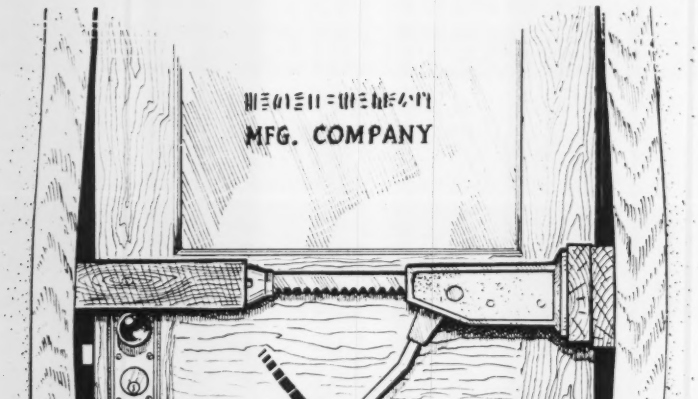
Various methods are used to open a lock without benefit of key. Elementary lock-picking tools can be readily inserted and with a few raking motions release the pin tumblers. This type of picking can be accomplished with very little noise. A blank key may be coated with wax, inserted in the lock and turned in such a manner that the tumblers are contacted. Resulting marks will enable the individual to file the correct keying notches.



Two methods of releasing the inside chain lock, using a thumbtack, rubber band or string. There are other simpler means to do this little trick.

"Jimmying" is another common means of entry. In this operation, a prying bar is used. Even in the hands of an expert, a bar of this type is a crude tool. Any device used to force open a door or window may be properly called a jimmy. Bolts may be slid back by forcing a thin piece of metal or celluloid between the bolt and the striker plate. This method has the advantage of leaving few marks to indicate the lock has been opened. A deadlock will prevent this particular entry. Thieves have been known to force, by using a jack of some type, the door frames far enough apart to permit the operator to disengage the bolt. A hacksaw blade may sometimes be inserted between the door and the door frame to saw a bolt in two. Many locks incorporate a roller bearing device that permits the bolt to turn freely, thus discouraging a sawing motion. Steels of extreme hardness are used frequently in bolts to prevent easy cutting.

Panic locks, if not guarded during times when they will not be used, are vulnerable spots. The features that



A car jack and a few blocks will spread the frames.

are necessary for the door to be opened in emergencies conversely affect the degree of security required from the outside. All panic doors, when out of use, should be reinforced by a chain and padlock to hold the bar in a locked position. This precaution will effectively thwart attempts by someone on the inside from plugging the bar or returning at night to unbar the door from the inside.

Doors having glass panels, commonly used in front offices, are an invitation to the intruder to cut through the glass and reach inside to unlock. This is usually done very smoothly by the use of a glass-cutter. Only a small hole is needed to enable one arm to reach through. Another favorite method is to tape the surface of the glass with masking tape, then smash the glass. The tape will hold the splintered glass, eliminating the noise of the falling shards.

Glass doors may be fortified by installing an ornamental iron bar arrangement or a decorative screen. These should be securely fastened from the inside so that they cannot be pried off with a bar. A good design will not detract greatly from the appearance of the entrance.

The efficacy of the best lock available will be eliminated if the door hinges are exposed. An exposed hinge-pin may be easily removed with a pair of pliers and a screwdriver. The hinges must be of a type that are not exposed and will resist chiselling or cutting.

The above are a few examples of the vulnerability of locks in general. This information should impress the careful man with the idea that simply because a property is locked, it is not necessarily safe for the night.

WINDOWS

A great amount of light is needed in modern industrial plants and offices. The problem of windows is of great concern during unoccupied periods; shut-downs, nights and weekend closing. Protection is best afforded by equipping each movable window with a bolt and handle fitted for a padlock, except where the use of an auxiliary alarm protection system is used.

Bars and heavy screens, secured from the inside, are sometimes of value in remote areas. They may be jimmied loose, but they do serve to discourage entry.

OTHER POSSIBLE ENTRANCES FOR THE BURGLAR

If it is evident to the burglar that windows and doors are reasonably secure, his next thought is directed to the sundry entrances that are characteristic of business activities.

Elevator penthouses are located on the roof. These sheds are used to house the sheaves of the elevator cables. At first thought, the casual observer would think that these buildings are inaccessible; consequently, skylights and doors are often neglected. Nearby buildings often present to the thief a means of gaining access to the roof. Great heights or intervals between buildings do not deter the determined individual. Such risks are commonplace with him. Boards are frequently used to cross from building to building and the daring thief does not hesitate to make a running broad-jump from one building to another.

A weak transom with the usual lever and bar operation throws security wide open. A well fortified door is useless if the intruder can circumvent it by merely climbing over. Transoms should be heavily screened or barred.

The weight of a manhole cover is not sufficient to discourage the enterprising thief who is equipped with a strong back and a bar. It is essential to chain the cover securely and place a lock on the inside. Grates that are near sidewalks for the purpose of admitting light to basement windows should be locked or welded in place.

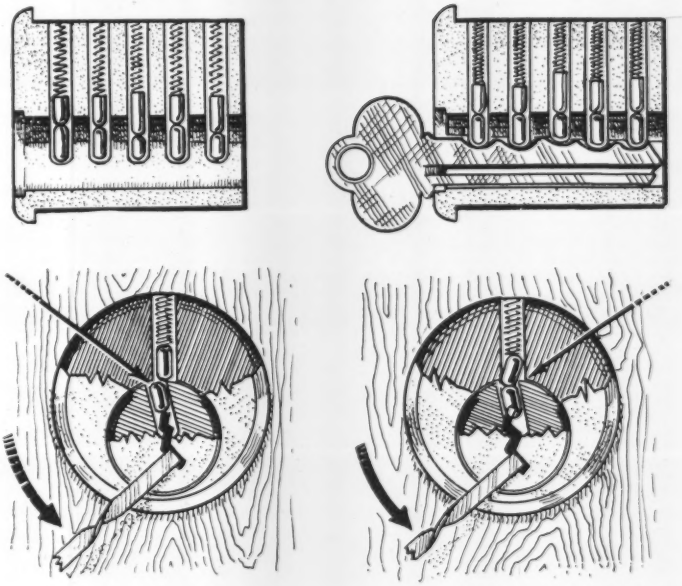
A list should be made of all openings other than windows or doors. Regular inspection tours should be conducted to maintain security.

AREA LIGHTING

The most valuable instrument for the prevention of burglary is good lighting of the areas surrounding the buildings and grounds. The intruder who is occupied with jimmying doors, picking locks or prying windows open while bathed in a flood of light is, to put it mildly, in a difficult situation. Nothing is more de-

tering to an individual than the attempt to gain entry while being in a position where he could be observed by anyone who took the trouble to look in his direction.

For the prevention of unauthorized entry into the premises, management often erects fences around the perimeter of their property. With this precaution, they stop, never realizing the basic function of a fence is only to serve as a boundary mark of the plant property and acts to provide a physical warning to KEEP OUT. A fence may slow up an attempt to enter, but recognition must be made of the fact that *the fence has not yet been built that cannot be climbed.* If, on the other hand, the fence is correctly lighted, an excellent safeguard is established. The lighted area should be cleared of weeds, debris, trash or boxes and should be maintained to present a clean appearance. This should be done on both the inside and the outside of the fence.

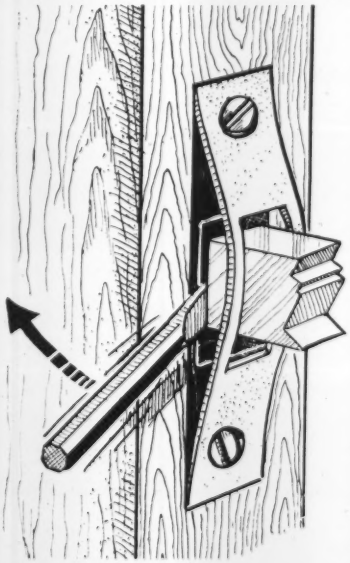


Upper—Spring-depressed pins prevent the locking plug from turning. With the insertion of the proper key, the notches on the key depress the pins to the proper level, permitting the plug to release.

Lower—In the left sketch, the pins are depressed by a lock picker at the proper level. The right sketch illustrates the top pin not sufficiently depressed for releasing the plug.

RIPPING METHODS

Mobs that are intent upon obtaining valuable merchandise such as furs, clothing, shoes and other articles that are not too difficult to "fence," carefully case a warehouse or storage vault that is the object of their operation. This type of thief is a specialist in his work and is quick to recognize sub-standard protection. After careful casing of the layout to reveal the quality of the service performed by guards, they become familiar with the burglary alarm system and quickly spot the "cheap system" that may be serviced by a small local protective association.



The dead locking bolt is pried by a jimmy.

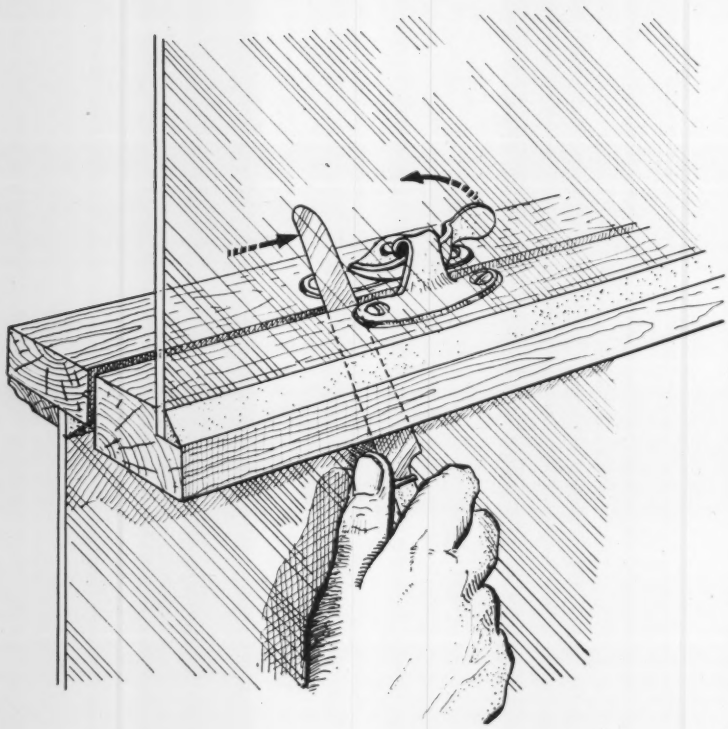
They are experts in evaluating the character of the walls, floors and roofs and swiftly find the weak spot in construction. Using a wrecking-bar, they chip out an opening through the structure of the building most suited to their purpose.

The cleverness with which this type of professional operates is exemplified in a case which the author personally investigated.

Over two hundred thousand dollars in blank money-orders were stolen from a safe in a district office of an express company. The thieves had evidently made careful drawings of the floor plan of the office, obtaining this information by devious means.

When the express company opened on Monday morning, employees found that a hole had been ripped through the adjoining hallway into the company's ladies' rest room. After gaining access to the rest room, and having carefully covered the wall behind them, they worked at their leisure by knocking a hole from the rest room wall to the safe that stood flush against the opposite side of the same wall. They finished the job with a small acetylene torch.

Burglars ripping through the ceiling, and not wishing to create noise by letting ripped-out material fall on the floor below, use an umbrella with the catch removed. They first make a small hole, just large enough to admit the folded umbrella. Two cords are attached, one to the handle of the umbrella to permit raising and lowering, the other to the top of the umbrella to permit dumping material. By holding the extended umbrella close to the work area, debris is caught. When a load is collected,



it is lowered to the floor and dumped by the second cord. This process is repeated until the hole is large enough to admit the burglar. Chiselling sounds are cushioned by the use of hammers with a copper head or a rawhide mallet.

HIDE-OUTS

Another favorite method that is afforded many times through the carelessness of a guard is that of the burglar's entering the premises during business hours and hiding himself in an obscure spot. He lies in wait until the premises are closed, collects the loot, and passes it out to a confederate. He waits until morning when the building is again full of people, then passes out unnoticed. Since there is no visible sign of break-in and no appearance of disturbance, it may be some time before the theft is discovered. By that time, the thief is far, far away and the first impression of the manager is that an inside job has been pulled.

Department stores with long counters, or factories with long benches are easy marks for this type of operation.

Aside from space flooding detection devices, the use of trained police dogs in patrols have been found to be an effective method in combatting "hide-outs." The dog with his keen sense of smell and nimbleness of foot can protect large areas much better than a lone guard.

For further study in burglary protection I strongly recommend that you order a manual written by Richard Holcomb. It may be ordered from The Institute of Public Affairs, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

In the next issue we will present the pro and con of the various alarm systems. ★★★

←

Upper—An ordinary table knife may be used in opening the common window lock.

Lower—Exerting pressure on a wrench gripping the rim cylinder will shear the restraining pins, thus permitting the cylinder to be unscrewed.

Congratulations to Police Chief Robert V. Murray

ON October 6, 1960 Robert V. Murray, Chief of the Washington, D. C., Metropolitan Police Department, was elected President of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

The IACP is comprised of top administrators in law enforcement agencies from all levels of government and representation from all parts of the free world. Its purpose is to continually seek improvements in police procedures and to inform police executives of new techniques and progressive practices with the knowledge that the principles of police administration have universal application.

Specifically, the objectives of the IACP are: to advance the science and art of police services, to develop and disseminate improved administration techniques and operational practices, and promote their use in police work, to encourage police cooperation and the exchange of information and experience among police administrators throughout the world.

EXTRAORDINARY RECORD

For nine years this quiet, unassuming man has directed the complex and diversified operation of the police force of the nation's capital. What sort of man is he? What qualities does he possess that leadership of the IACP, the world's largest police organization of its kind, is entrusted to him?

An extraordinary record of personal accomplishments during his career through the ranks tells one side of his personality. Possessed of a remarkable memory, tenacity, and perseverance, he applied intelligent analysis of facts and circumstances to compile a record in criminal investigations, which earned him more commendations than any other man in the department.

When he was selected by the Commissioners to head the department in the fall of 1951, Chief Murray was faced with some of the most serious problems to confront a Washington police chief. The department had gone through a series of morale-shaking episodes and efficiency was at a low ebb. His personal integrity set the standard that restored morale and the public's confidence in the men in blue. He demanded and received adherence to high ethics and honor among his men.

Chief Murray was soon recognized as a disciplinarian who would not tolerate wrongdoing by subordinates, regardless of rank. At the same time he worked tirelessly and consistently to improve working conditions, obtain better pay, and other benefits for the rank and file. He had one purpose in mind—to provide the citizens of Washington with an efficient, honest police force.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Before dwelling on the results of his nine years of administration, a look at the other side of the Chief's personality will give a further insight into character, not generally known to the public.

He is a self-made man, blessed with a balance of humility and self-assurance. He is considerate and impartial, rigidly fair in making decisions. He shows favoritism to no man and will not succumb to outside pressures on behalf of any individual.

In his recommendations to the Commissioners for promotions not covered under the U. S. Civil Service, he has strictly adhered to a policy of basing those recommendations on merit. This policy has been the chief reason he has denied himself the pleasure of close relationships within the department. Essentially, he is a lone wolf with devoted dedication to his calling.

He has two sports as hobbies — hunting and fishing — and excels in both. His other favorite pastime is his dog Poncho. In 1959, when Chief Murray had decided to incorporate a Canine Corps for the Metropolitan Police Department, citizens were requested to contribute dogs for the Corps. A personal friend called eagerly to inform the Chief that he had a ferocious dog for the first contribution to the Corps. It was not the German Police Dog expected. When it was delivered to the Chief's home, it was a Chihuahua, (about two pounds), immediately named Poncho. Poncho and the Chief are inseparable. Explains this tough disciplinarian "I can command a force of 2,500 men, but that dog pays absolutely no attention to my orders."

It was in connection with a fishing trip that a true story emerged which gave further evidence of the simple sincerity and forthright convictions with which Bob Murray impresses people. An elderly gentleman, not previously acquainted with the Chief, accompanied him and several others on the trip. His difficulty in hearing well caused the gentleman to lose the connection between the Chief's name and his status as a police officer. During the long ride and a conversation dealing almost entirely with police matters, the elderly gentleman was so impressed that he said to the Chief. "Sergeant, when we get back to Wash-

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HANDCUFFS
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Deluxe leather carrying case $2.50
This product is not intended for sale in states or localities which have laws forbidding their sale.

ington, I'll tell you, my intention is to do all I can to get rid of that fellow, Murray and make you the Chief."

A "FISH STORY"

While on a fishing trip in the Florida Kays two years ago, the Chief landed his first Sailfish and immediately decided that this one had to be mounted. From the day it was displayed on the wall in his office the stories about the Sailfish began to grow. The first newspaper account of the Sailfish noted that the fish was 7' 1". Several days later another newspaper noted that Chief Murray's Sailfish was 9' 14". When the third news columnist stated that the fish was 14', a friend said to the Chief, "you are the last person I would have believed would use a fisherman's ruler or tell a 'typical fisherman's story.'" The Chief, in an obvious effort to conceal a grin, replied, "I didn't give out those statistics and I don't see why I should bother to correct them."

It would be impossible to list here all of the innovations put into effect by Chief Murray during his nine years as the top police executive. What he has accomplished has brought recognition from the President of the United States, both houses of Congress, business, professional, and civic leaders, as well as the general public. He is internatioanlly known as an outstanding chief of police.

Some of the major innovations instituted are:

1—Creation of the Morals Division to consolidate the war on illegal narcotics, gambling, prostitution, perversion, and bootlegging.

2—Division of the 14 precincts into five inspection districts; each under an inspector to tighten liaison and supervision.

3—Establishing Youth Aid Division to coordinate the department's efforts to combat and prevent juvenile delinquency.

4—Assignment of special squads of detectives to the inspection districts to fight crime at that level by men who know the areas best.

5—Installing in-service training by re-activating the Police Academy and authorizing special courses in crime prevention, criminal investigations, court decisions, the prevention of juvenile delinquency, traffic control and other specialized fields.

6—Creation of a Canine Corps for the training and utilization of dogs to supplement the department's crime prevention efforts.

7—Inaugurating the use of color in photographing persons and crime scenes.

8—Establishing separate promotional examinations for uniformed and plainclothes personnel.

9—Replacing police officers with civilians wherever possible to augment the street patrols.

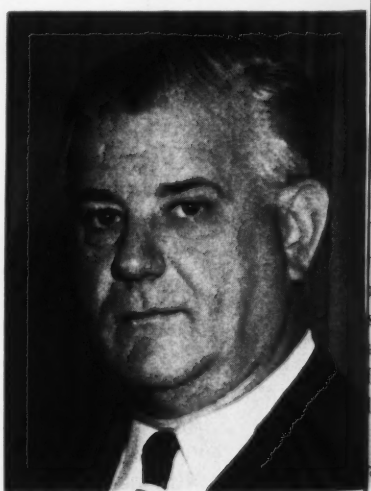
10—Establishing a tactical force to combat crime in specific areas.

There are many other innovations but those listed will serve to illustrate the progressive action instituted and constantly maintained under Chief Murray's administration.

Since Chief Murray was elected to IACP Erecutive Committee in 1954, his contributions to the advancement made by the Association have been many, with typical "Murray" soundness and progressiveness.

ACTIVITIES IN IACP

He was Chairman of the Building Site Committee which during the past year, located and purchased the first office building to house the rapidly growing staff, of the IACP; he has served as Chairman of the Training Division Advisory Committee, which is the Division established to carry out a contract with the International Cooperation Administration for planning and arranging academic and on-the-job training for police officials from foreign countries under the Technical Assistance Program; he has served also during the past year, as Chairman of the Field and Research Committee, resulting in a report adopted at the Conference which spells out research projects most needed as determined by a survey of this Committee; he has been instrumental in the establishment of both the Training Division and the



Chief Robert Murray

Field Service Division of the IACP; and the Public Relations Committee of IACP.

How do the rank and file themselves feel about the Chief? From a national point of view, the answer is found in the inscription on an award presented to the Chief on October 6, 1960 by the National Conference of Police Associations which reads, "In appreciation for your support and cooperation in improving the law enforcement profession." This organization is composed of 163,000 police officers from all over the continental U. S., Hawaii and the Panama Canal Zone. From its beginning in April, 1954, this organization has received Chief Murray's wholehearted support. His advice and counsel was sought and generously given.

An official of the local association summed up the views of most of the police officers when he stated, "Chief Murray has always been in the front ranks working for and supporting legislation for the improvement of police salaries, retirement and fringe benefits. On some occasions his position has been directly opposite to that of the city fathers. He has supported his men and stuck his neck out for them."

When volunteers were requested of the members of the Policemen's Association to assist Chief Murray on their days off in the numerous responsibilities during the Conference, the response was in the form of 255 police officers from the Metropolitan, White House, and United States Park Police, as well as members from Alexandria, Arlington and Fairfax County, Va., and Montgomery County and Prince Georges County, Md., and the Washington Zoological Police. There were actually more volunteers than needed. Their response was another source of pride to the Chief and their assistance helped to make this Conference one of the most successful in IACP history.

The Journal extends to Chief Murray sincere congratulations and the assurance of its full support during his administration. ★★★

POLICE PERSONNEL

(Cont. from p. 41)

appears to be an ingenious and successful device for screening.

Dictation is followed by (b) an interview on the academic subjects of Swiss history, geography and politics, also including a written test on these subjects, (c) actual German test for dictation to learn skills in writing German (d) written test in arithmetic tailored to fit the job history of each applicant, i.e. a carpenter would be given arithmetic problems dealing with carpentry, (e) private interview with each applicant by each of the ten commissioned officers. (During interview applicants are carefully observed for manners and politeness, physical appearance, ways of walking and acting, nervousness, etc.), (f) gymnastics, (g) written report of observations of play-acted case of a crime which is dramatized before all applicants and who must put down all they see as a test of their skills in observing and in writing down what they have observed, (h) fill in question sheet on motives in regard to leaving past jobs, and wishing to become a policeman, (i) final interview of each applicant alone facing the full board of ten officers. (During this interview, the Commandant begins the questioning and then each officer pops questions about the applicant's past life, motives, concepts of police work, etc.) At the end of the day applicants are sent home, officers review and grade all test and performance data, and the applicant is sent a letter of notification. If the applicant so wishes he is informed of the reasons for his rejection. During stage four 50% of the remaining applicants (or 6% of the original applicants before stage 1) will be rejected. Rejections are based primarily on inadequate factual knowledge (in spite of record of acceptable school equivalent to our completion of tenth or eleventh grade in high school), on poor manners, displeasing physical appearance i.e. too fat, unpleasant face, sloppy clothes, unprecise or unmanly walking or gestures, nervousness, etc.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

*The author is especially indebted to the following officials for their hospitality, assistance, and information: In England, Sir Arthur Dixon of the Home Office, H. R. F. Wastie, Principal Executive Officer and Mr. Burke and Mr. McCattell of the London Metropolitan Police; Commander Payne and Mr. Morgan, Reception Officer, of New Scotland Yard. In Germany: Dr. Dickopf, Director, Dr. Niggemayer, Personnel Director, and Mr. Zeidler and Mr. Mitschka of the Bundeskriminalamt. In France: Monsieur Nepote, Secretary General of INTERPOL and as information sources the Ministry of the Interior, L'Ecole National de Police, L'Ecole Pratique de Police Municipal, L'Ecole Technique de Police Municipal. In Italy: Colonel of Giuseppe de Gaetano, Commandant, Official School of the National Police; Colonel Cerlo Isneldi, Centro Psicotecnico of the National Police, Dr. Aldo Duramte of the National Police: and Dr. Luigi Mescheri, Associate Director, National Research Institute. In Greece: Dr. Leontaritis, former Chief, Athens police, Dr. Kornilakis, Director of Selection and Criminal Laboratories, and Capt. Jimi Lontos, Chief, Bureau of Special Services, Greek Federal Police. In Switzerland: Commandant M. Knecht and Armand Howald of the Geneva Cantonal Police, and Commandant Dr. W. Fruh and Dr. Lt. Otto Marthaler of the Zurich Cantonal Police. The views expressed in this article are those of the author, and do not necessarily reflect those of the informants.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The second in this series of three articles dealing with Police personnel selection procedure in European countries will appear in the next issue of POLICE.*

★★★

HOFFMAN AWARD TO DENVER JURIST

The Paul Gray Hoffman Award for distinguished professional services in highway safety has been conferred upon Judge Sherman G. Finesilver of the Denver, Colorado, Municipal Court.

The award was presented at the United Nations offices of the donor, Paul G. Hoffman, former president of Studebaker Corporation and a noted pioneer in the highway safety movement. A former ECA Administrator, he is now serving as managing director of the United Nations Special Fund.

The purpose of the award is to recognize and encourage the work of educators, enforcement officials, engineers, researchers, organization staff members and others who make their careers in traffic safety.

Judge Finesilver was honored for his leadership in raising the standards of traffic court administration in his city; for creating a model driver improvement school; and for other contributions to reduce the traffic accident toll.

Police Planning and Research

By Roy E. Hollady

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT OF
St. Louis, Missouri

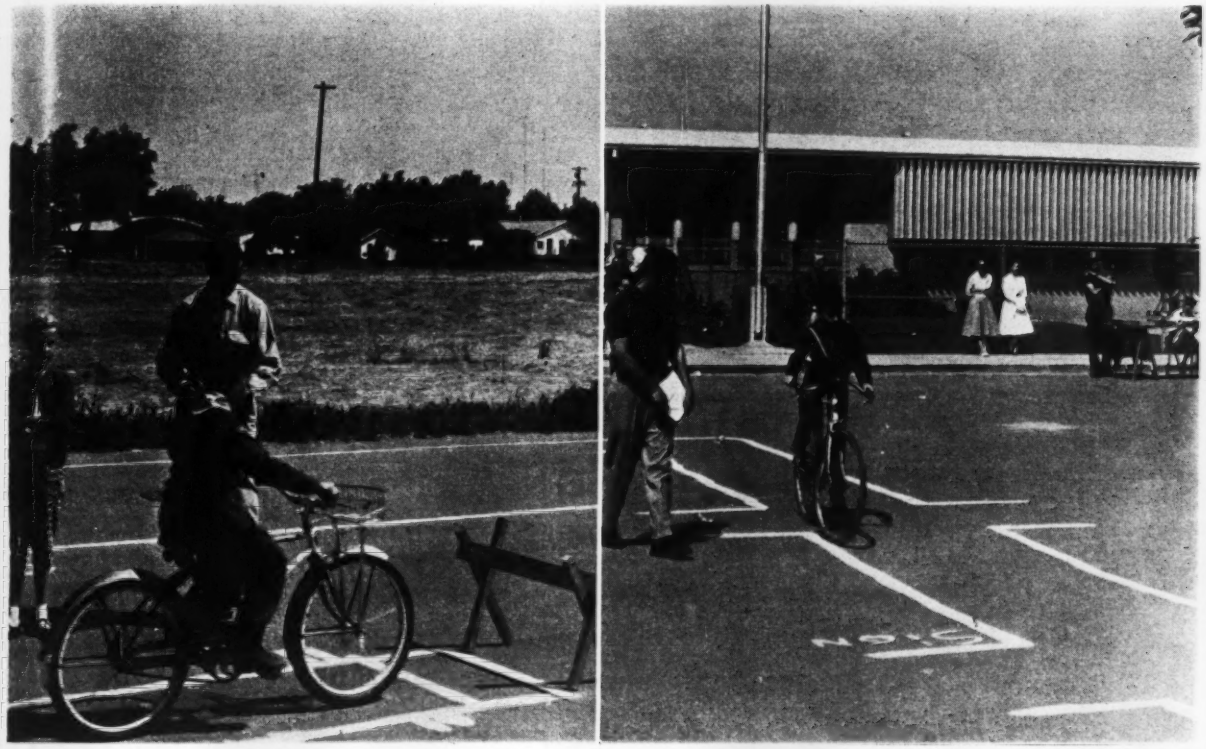
An Abstract of Recent Projects

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Planning and Research Units are rapidly becoming a permanent feature on the American police scene. In an increasing number of Police Departments, trained personnel now devote their time and energies to a methodical study and analysis of police problems and the development of plans for a successful approach to their solution. In the following report, Mr. Roy E. Hollady, Assistant Director, Office of Planning and Research in the St. Louis Police Department, presents a list of research projects completed or now under way. Check the feature article on THE HUNDRED SYSTEM, 15th in the list below, in the Jan.-Feb., 1960 issue of the Journal.*

1. *District Consolidation*—Reduction of the number of District Stations from Twelve to nine.
2. *Staff of Board of Police Commissioners*—Recommendation to Board relative to the development of its staff.
3. *Crime Analysis*—Setting up a crime analysis section within the Office of Planning and Research.
4. *Extending Inspections*—Expansion of the inspection function within the Department. Modified plan now in effect.
5. *Study of Special Detail*—Study of the feasibility of the reduction of special details.
6. *Police in Public Disasters*—Revision of Civil Defense procedures. Awaiting finalization.
7. *Police Academy*—Re-examination of curricula of the Police Academy in cooperation with Governmental Research Institute and Professor Sanford Shoults, Arizona State University.
8. *Cadet Program*—Development of a program which would use young men in various Departmental capacities until they reached an age to become policemen. Not implemented.
9. *Bureau of Investigation* – Reorganization of the administrative and command structure of the Bureau in cooperation with the Governmental Research Institute.
10. *Bureau of Investigation*—Write General Order on the reorganization of the Bureau.
11. *District Desk Assistants* – Study to determine needs for desk assistants in the District stations.
12. *Bail-bond Receipt*—Development of form and procedures for the release of prisoners.
13. *Mobile Reserve*—The formation of a Mobile Reserve Division for deployment in high crime areas.
14. *Mobile Reserve*—Study of the productivity of Mobile Reserve officers for the months of January and April 1960.

The Journal serves as a central clearing house for information concerning planning and research in the American police field. Other Departments are invited to send in to the Editor reports covering planning and research projects which they have completed or have in progress.

15. *Hundred System*—Development of a system of blocking escape of criminals after the commission of a crime.
16. *Suggestion System*—Write General Order which outlined correct procedures. This Order created the Suggestion Processing Committee.
17. *Departmental Requisition* – Development of a new system of requisitioning supplies and equipment.
18. *Financial Responsibility Law*—Research into Financial Responsibility Law of the State of Missouri.
19. *Activity Reports* – Adoption and later modification of activity reports.
20. *Conduct Number*—Report containing recommendations for changes in Departmental disciplinary procedure.
21. *Departmental Photography*—Consolidation of all Departmental photography responsibilities under the Identification Division of the Bureau of Services.
22. *Department Questionnaire*—Development of a questionnaire to be sent to all sworn personnel.
23. *Policy on Labor-Management Relations* – Circular concerning a redefinition of Department policy in reference to labor disputes and strikes.
24. *Bureau of Inspections and Personnel*—A General Order on the reorganization of the Bureau.
25. *Modification of Summons*—Re-designing of the summons form used by the Department.
26. *Modification of Appearance Bond*—Re-designing of the appearance bond used by the Department.



BIKE FUN—AND SAFETY — Bike programs with an element of fun and competition always safely conceal the safety aspects from young cyclists. Here, two youngsters are busily absorbing safety elements while competing in games of skill. On the left, a Cub Scout is seen bringing his bike to a halt at a specific point. On the right, the young rider is busily crossing a simulated intersection on a course laid out in a schoolyard.

27. *Subject Matter File*—The setting up of a file organized by title of subject matter. All pertinent articles from major law enforcement journals are clipped and filed for future research purposes.
28. *Known Police Character File*—Development of form and procedures to be used in setting up a known police character file. Information gained from file to be used by the Intelligence Unit to compile a directory to be distributed to all Bureaus, Districts and Divisions.
29. *Organization of the Bureau of Services*—General Order outlining the administrative and command structure of the Bureau and the duties and responsibilities of its personnel.
30. *Field Booking* — Investigate the feasibility of field booking as a time-saving device.
31. *Check Alert System*—Develop a system alerting businessmen to bogus checks being passed in the City.
32. *Department Manual*—Development of rules and procedures in first draft share.
33. *Forms Control*—The development of a procedure for the numbering and control of all Department Forms.
34. *Orders Procedure* — Development of a procedure to systematically control the issuance and cancellation of General Orders, Special Orders and Circulars.

AMERICAN BIKE MONTH

A highly important aspect of community safety is the development of the proper riding habits among young cyclists. Few bike riders know that the two-wheeler is a vehicle and as such is governed by the same laws which cover the operation of automobiles and trucks.

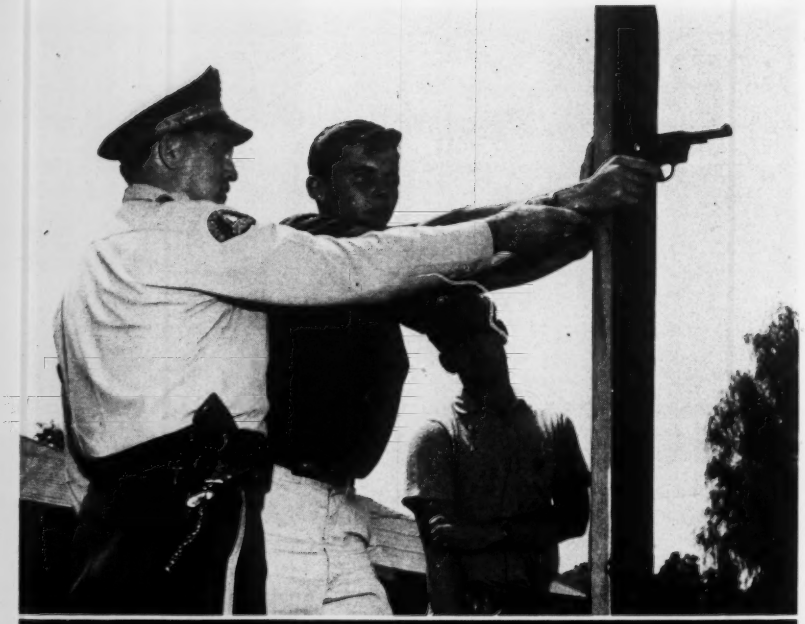
One very effective way in which to instill safe riding habits in cyclists is the scheduling of a community-wide bike safety program, which can easily be disguised as a "Bike Rodeo" or a "Bike-O-Rama," or as a series of individual contests.

Because cycling safety is so important, and children once more resume intensive riding during the spring of the year, the American bicycle industry has once more prepared a program to promote riding safety among young riders during American Bike Month in May.

The games are designed to promote riding skills to help the nation's 27 million bike owners avoid unnecessary mishaps. The Slow Race, for instance, calls for expert balance and control. The Coasting Race requires excellent steering control over long distances at slow speed. Hitting the Target makes the rider judge distance, use his brake and coordinate his bike with several bodily movements.

To assist police organizations in organizing such a program, the Institute makes a number of aids available. These include a "safety set," consisting of a decal, Bicycle Safety League membership card and a bike maintenance check-off list for each participant, posters to help publicize the event, and booklets for leaders to assist in program planning and execution. Available by writing Bicycle Institute of America, Inc., 122 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.

California Police Training Expands



Upper — Police captain instructs Riverside City College enforcement students in technique of shooting from behind wall or other barricade.

Lower — Riverside City College law enforcement students are taught by police captain how to use all types of firearms.

California has long been one of the leaders in requiring its local law enforcement agencies to maintain high standards of education and training.

To support this program, the state has created a Commission on Peace Officer Training and Standards, which derives much of its funds from a five percent addition to all fines levied throughout the state. From these funds, the commission grants local governmental units 50% of the salary and costs of instruction for each recruit it sends to approved peace officers training schools.

Three of these training schools are operated by junior colleges in cooperation with the State Department of Vocational Education and they provide a five-week training program for young men and women in the early months of their employment as peace officers.

One of the oldest of these programs is conducted by Riverside City College. Its most recent class, sixteenth and the largest in the College's history, includes law enforcement officers from 15 cities, three different county organizations, and one state agency. Similar programs are offered in Diablo Valley College in northern California and at Pasadena City College in Metropolitan Los Angeles.

In addition to the Peace Officers Basic Training programs, Riverside City College also offers a number of academic classes in law enforcement, both in daytime and evening classes, according to Stanley Everett, law enforcement coordinator for the college and a former Berkeley, California, police officer. Many of these courses are transferrable to four-year colleges and may lead to a A. B. degree.

Upper—Members of the most recent class of the Peace Officers School, Riverside City College.

Lower—Sheriff's sergeant shows law enforcement students at Riverside City College how to photograph footprints and other evidence. The college makes full use of community law enforcement facilities in its instructional program.

How Are Your Public Relations?

By Thomas F. Coon

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The Author attended St. Peter's College and received the Bachelor of Science Degree from New York University, majoring in banking and finance. He is a member of Phi Alpha Kappa, Honorary Banking and Finance Society and a former lecturer on insurance at Rutgers University. Mr. Coon served in World War II as a Naval Officer and also as a supervisory Special Agent in the Office of Naval Intelligence. He is presently a member of the investigative staff serving the Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor.*

THE publication of a newspaper without covering the police news would be as unheard of as serving spaghetti without including the Italian sauce.

Almost everyone is avidly interested in crime news, moving pictures which skillfully deal with the area of racket busting and the many TV programs which feature detectives, federal agents or adventurous private eyes who work in conjunction with the law enforcement authorities. Crime and the individuals who are charged with responsibility for solving crime are most assuredly news.

There are many types of police news. Crimes such as homicides, larcenies, suicides, atrocious assault, sexual deviations and various misdemeanors, among others, compromise one broad field. Other miscellaneous occurrences fall in the area of police news such as fires, wrecks, traffic accidents, explosions, missing persons and incidents relating to municipal, county, state and federal licenses. A third broad area of police news concerns police department reorganizations, department policies, parades, exhibitions and awards for outstanding police achievement.

The police reporter is generally an alert hound on the scent of news in these areas. He is, however, no worker of miracles. In the main, he gets his news from the police officials and, if he is a good reporter, he properly projects the novel and the important police items.

The presentation of this police news to the public, from the standpoint of the department, falls in the area of public relations. This desire to get along with other people and present one's proper image has occupied the attention of human beings throughout the recorded history. Today, the meaning of public relations is one of complexity of relationships. In the main, however, the public relations man should aspire to tell the public what his principal's policies are, what is being done and what it is hoped will be done. The concept of "we'll tell you nothing" went out with the concept that the foreman maintains control by licking every man in his crew.

Whether the various police agencies know it or not and whether the forces consist of one or one thousand men, they are in the business of public relations. The Chief performs the function in little Park Ridge, New Jersey; well paid PR specialists handle it for the Port of New York Authority and the New York City Police Department. They should be constantly endeavoring to win the interest, develop the good will and hold the support of the public. It should be also borne in mind that the public has to be regularly reminded of the good purposes and services of the law enforcement agency.

Who shall handle this most vital function? There can necessarily be no pat rule of thumb. The statements of policy should come from the top man—either the Chief, the Public Safety Director, the Police Commissioner or whatever title he goes by. A good portion of current news, however, will necessarily have to come from the desk man. He should be properly briefed in the field of public relations and explicitly apprized concerning the policy of giving out news. There is, nevertheless, a broad area of police news such as unusual occurences which reflect favorably upon the law enforcement agency, police department reorganizations, awards, new policies, etc. which are not of the routine, "over the desk" variety. These items should be properly and skillfully handled by an individual who is schooled in principles of public relations.

Admittedly, many agencies do not have sufficient personnel that one individual can be assigned to public relations as a full time job. It would be desirable, however, that some person who is possessed with intelligence, initiative, judgment and most particularly interest and ability, be assigned the ancillary duty of handling public relations. If the police force is extremely small, consisting of only a few men, it behooves the top man to learn some of

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the principles himself for he knows all too well that he will have to handle this function as well as a multiplicity of others.

The limitation of space in this article will enable me to present only a small number of good principles of public relations which should be followed. Though some rare PR opportunities may be afforded through the media of radio, television, moving pictures or magazines, the single most effective means of reaching the largest possible audience will be through the medium of newspapers. It should be borne in mind that it is estimated that approximately 100 million persons in America read a newspaper every day.

The following are some good rules to follow:

(1) Provide for a precise definition of the duties and limitations of the public relations man upon his assuming his assignment.

(2) Compile a biographical file and obtain current photographs of all the members of the department or agency.

(3) Have it clearly defined that public relations activities with reporters, etc. are a function of the public relations designee.

(4) Strive for accuracy above all else in handling the news.

(5) In selecting the public relations man, look for a man with a "nose for news."

(6) Give all information compatible with the security of your investigation.

(7) As a corollary to the above, be frank and give a truthful explanation for your inability to answer some questions. As much as possible, avoid the terse, "no comment" response.

(8) As an other corollary, confine yourself as much as possible to "on the record" statements.

(9) Press conferences should be utilized for the release of significant information which cannot be adequately handled by a press release. They generally need not be regularly scheduled. Such press conferences are desirable when the information presested requires explanation and elaboration. The importance of the information also dictates the need for a conference.

(10) Double space your neatly typewritten press releases.

(11) One of the most important principles is to play fair with all newspapers if more than one covers your area. Preferential treatment to one inevitably leaks out to your own discomfort.

The above are just a few rules of common sense to follow. The complete presentation of the subject requires a text book. It is, however, incumbent upon the police departments to do a good job in this area. From a self serving standpoint, it is essential that they do so in order to forestall unwarranted criticism. In addition, the probability of reaching a receptive, understanding audience will be greatly enhanced if and when occasion arises to address a pamphlet to the voters which reads:

"We therefore urgently solicit your support on the salary referendum which will be placed before you on election day. Vote yes on the third question on your ballot."

Of paramount importance, it is also your responsibility, as a part of a governmental team, to keep the people well informed who defray the costs of your operation. The informing function is, in many respects, the most important duty of all areas of government—aside from the self serving benefits that accrue from a good job in the field of public relations. ★★★

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INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AUTO THEFT INVESTIGATORS HOLD SESSIONS

The University of Oklahoma's Southwest Center for Law Enforcement Education gained additional national recognition October 24-28 when it served as co-sponsor and host to 121 auto theft investigators from twenty-eight states and Washington, D. C.

It was also the site of a "first." This was the first time the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators had held its annual seminar in cooperation with and under co-sponsorship of a university-sponsored law enforcement center.

The program planning was under the chairmanship of Glen H. McLaughlin, Texas State Department of Public Safety, who was elected new president of the association.

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Florida State University Schedules Fourth Annual Delinquency Control Institute

The Fourth Annual Delinquency Control Institute will be held at Florida State University in Tallahassee, June 18 to July 15, 1961.

This institute is a specialized training program of four weeks designed to prepare law enforcement officers, juvenile court counselors, welfare workers, teachers, mental health workers, juvenile institutional workers and others interested in juvenile and youthful offenders to work most effectively with youth who have problems. The purpose of the Delinquency Control Institute is to provide persons from various agencies with a common understanding of the personal and social factors contributing to delinquency and the functions of the agencies working in the field, so that more effective and complementary effort may result. It is less expensive and better for a community to prevent than to cure delinquency. The competent approach to the problem begins with an understanding of the theoretical background and is implemented with the judicious and effective practical application of delinquency control techniques.

SUBJECT AREAS TO BE COVERED INCLUDE:

Legal Aspects of Delinquency—An examination of the behavior legally considered to be delinquent and the legal structure of the juvenile court and policing agencies by which it is controlled. Constitutionality of the juvenile court and the rights of the delinquent children are considered.

Juvenile Court Philosophy and Procedures—The procedures used by the juvenile court and the philosophy in which these procedures function are examined. Reasons for action by the juvenile court and its limitations are discussed.

Techniques of Interviewing – The techniques of interviewing aggressive, hostile, withdrawn, and other youths displaying emotional disturbances are reviewed. Counseling methods by which deviant behavior is modified are explained in the light of the conditioning factors by whch that behavior was developed.

Police Handling of Juveniles—The work of the law enforcement officer in apprehending, interrogating, counseling, and working with juvenile offenders is emphasized. The organization nad function of the juvenile bureaus within police departments and sheriffs' offices are reviewed.

Application forms may be obtained from:

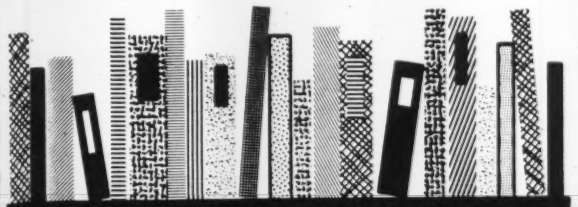
John E. Miklos, Institute Coordinator, Head, Public Service Training Center, General Extension Division of Florida, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.

THE LONDON TIMES REPORTS ON FLOGGING AS A JUDICIAL PENALTY

In its November 15 issue, THE LONDON TIMES revealed the decision of the British Advisory Council on the Treatment of Offenders that corporal punishment should not be reintroduced as a judicial penalty. The Council indicated that, first, it is clear that there is a marked cleavage of opinion on the question whether or not judicial corporal punishment should be reintroduced, not only among ordinary members of the public but also among those who, because of their knowledge and experience, are better able to express informed opinions on this matter. There is also a marked divergence of view, both among those who are opposed to judicial corporal punishment and those who favour it.

"Many people", the report continues, "appear to think that before its abolition by the Criminal Justice Act, 1948, corporal punishment was available for a wide variety of offenses, and that as only 12 years have elapsed since that Act was passed it would be quite reasonable now to regard the abolition of judicial corporal punishment as having been an experiment and to decide that, the experiment having been a failure, the provision should be revoked.

"In fact, between 1861 and 1948 judicial corporal punishment was available for a narrowly limited range of offences, and for adults was in practice used only for offences of robbery with violence. The advocates of reintroduction, however, do not wish to limit this penalty to the same offences as before but to make it available either for offences of all kinds or at any rate for all offences involving violence against the person—in particular those committed by young hooligans. If that were to be done it would mean putting the clock back not 12 years but a hundred years."



BOOK REVIEWS

William Dienstein, Editor

Paul B. Weston: THE POLICE TRAFFIC CONTROL FUNCTION, Springfield, Thomas, 1960, 301 pp., $11.50.

The author, a retired Deputy Chief Inspector of the New York City Police Department, has written a very fine book concerning human survival in a mechanical age. It is written for police officers, traffic engineers, judges and all persons who are sincerely interested in traffic guidance and a plan for improvement of traffic control.

This well documented volume, as indicated by the title, deals with traffic control, its capacities, the conflicts thereof and how to improve the problem on a practical basis. Inspector Weston does not only expound theory but shows how to solve problems without the necessity of going before a budgetary commission for extra funds.

Of special interest to the reviewer was the manner in which the author approached the traffic problem. He first discussed the overall situation and then broke this situation down into its various smaller facets.

At first glance the experience of the author might indicate that this book would be of value only to an officer in a large department. This thought is quite erroneous as all of the information is applicable to a small community as well as a large one.

Each of the twelve chapters describes a specific traffic problem, describing all of the functions involved from the chief of police down to the officer on the beat.

The author has drawn on a wealth of knowledge that he has obtained while working in the field and it is felt that this book would be a valuable asset to anyone interested in this type of police problem.

Captain Gilbert Coerper
Traffic Department
West Palm Beach Police Department
West Palm Beach, Florida

George McMillan: RACIAL VIOLENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT, Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Atlanta 3, Ga., 1960, 32 pp., $ .25.

This booklet is an examination of police activity in three riot episodes that grew out of racial disputes over integration in three southern communities. The question raised is one of police capacity for the preservation of law and order in a climate of vociferous and active extremes. The answer given rests upon the impartial enforcement of the law—enforcement without equivocation or evasion.

This brief presentation of a most important police problem must stimulate police personnel and communities to do a lot of thinking and soul-searching if it hopes to serve its purpose. Impartial and effective law enforcement is a basic requirement in a democracy. A democracy cannot endure in conditions of overt rebellion.

The challenge to law enforcement is clear: Can the police take sides in any issue other than the side of the law and the preservation of order?

There are many avenues for evading this question. Perhaps an equally important concern is: what will be the consequences of such evasion?

William Dienstein
4337 No. Moroa Ave.
Fresno 4, California

John E. Winters: CRIME AND KIDS, Springfield, Thomas, 1959. 159 pp., $5.25.

The uneasy ambivalence of the police about delinquency, as is true indeed of society in general, is clearly revealed in the title of this book, "Crime and Kids," by Inspector John E. Winters, the head of Washington, D. C.'s Youth Aid Division. On one hand, the title links crime, instead of delinquency, to children thus offering placatory evidence immediately that no coddling is intended; on the other, the blatant connotation of "kids" appeals to the protective instincts of an adult readership, part of which, of course, is the police. By this simple—rather oversimple—stratagem, a bridge to the so-called "hard" and "soft" approaches to the delinquent youngster is implied and, indeed, to some extent delivered—but this is still no tribute to a rather unappetizing title.

With what looks like much good will, Inspector Winters sees the necessity for the police to move beyond their traditional duties in taking action in relation to persons, places or things in the suppression or removal to conditions conducive to delinquency. Winters accepts the need for the police to develop specialized personnel capable of individualized work with delinquent children so that a responsible disposition can be made assuring that the best interests of both society and the child will be served. In achieving this, he echoes the cry that social sciences should be used "for all they are worth." One must, however, add the caution that these sciences should not be misused. Too often home-made improvisations give the appearance of being scientific or professional without having the substance.

Police can contribute in combatting delinquency in four ways avers Winters: "surveillance of potential breeding places of crime . . . casefinding, identification, study and screening . . . referral and cooperative work with community agencies . . . treatment, to the best of their ability, in situations where referral is not possible." To this prescription, this reviewer with some reservations about treatment can only add a heartfelt "Amen," for if the police do not stop dragging their feet in assuming their legitimate responsibilities in this crucial area, the communities which support them will continue to be dangerously short-changed and grossly over-charged.

The book, CRIME AND KIDS, deserves attention, because it proclaims in loud and unmistakable accents that "police prevention programs must become the core of a community action program."

Jacob Chwast, Ph.D.
Formerly, Lieutenant
New York City Police Department

William Bixley: THE GUILTY AND THE INNOCENT, Philosophical Library, New York, 1957, 176 pp., $6.00.

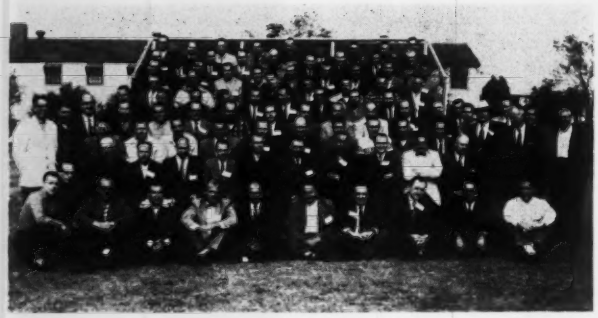
Here is a story of Old Bailey, perhaps the world's most famous criminal court, that reflects author Bixley's fifty years experience in a supervisory capacity in that court. Old Bailey's history is traced from the time the Romans first came to London to the present time.

The 176 pages are sprinkled with 15 illustrations, some actual photographs, some taken from ancient wood carvings. Beginning with early-day English history and explaining how Old Bailey (known as Newgate in the thirteenth century) came into being, the text delves into ancient torture methods and the corruption commonplace during the early era. The story progresses through some of the more infamous early English criminal trials. The trial of Captain James Kidd is an example. Detailed examples of the convictions of murderers of various types, unscrupulous financiers, spies, and women criminals are paraded across the pages.

The American reader will find the chapter dealing with the armed criminal particularly interesting. THE GUILTY AND THE INNOCENT is an interesting and well-written book; it offers a keen insight into British trial procedure.

Det. Richard C. Williams, No. 35
Pima County Sheriff's Office
Tucson, Arizona

NEWS and ANNOUNCEMENTS



UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA FEATURES SIXTH ANNUAL ARSON INVESTIGATION INSTITUTE

Even though scheduled during election week when most elected officials did not dare leave home, Oklahoma's Southwest Center for Law Enforcement Education had an attendance increase over last year at its Sixth Annual Arson Investigation Institute, November 8-12.

As in past years, major emphasis was placed on how the fireman, investigator, insurance company, and prosecutor can work together more closely as a team to "lick" this problem. From the beginning, the annual school has been sponsored jointly by the state fire associations as well as law enforcement and insurance associations on the state and national levels. Under the central theme, *"Cooperation* plus *Coordination* equals *Conviction,"* the various topics were arranged under such sub-themes as: "This Problem Is No Joking Matter!" "Why Would Anyone Do a Thing Like That?" "A Day in Court!" and "This Auto Fire Business Is a Booger!"

Among the special features this year was a half-day lecture-demonstration on the burning characteristics of combustible materials by Prof. R. J. Douglas, Head of the Department of Fire Protection Technology, Oklahoma State University; a lecture-demonstration on mechanical devices, including bombs; a re-run of a "Four-star" film presented originally by the Armstrong Circle Theatre and dealing with the crime of arson; and increased emphasis on interviews and statements, circumstantial evidence, interrogation, admissions and confessions, and serving as a witness.

USE OF POLYGRAPH GROWING RAPIDLY IN COMMUNITIES WITH LESS THAN 100,000 POPULATION

In reporting a substantial increase of Keeler Polygraph sales for 1960, Richard W. Inman, president of Associated Research, Inc., Chicago, Illinois commented on the increased use of the lie detector by communities with populations of 100,000 and less.

He supplied the following list of cities that have recently added Keeler Polygraph facilities and indicated their population according to the 1950 census: Clayton, Mo., 16,035; Columbia, Miss., 17,172; Daytona Beach, Fla., 30,187; Lafayette, Ind., 35,568; Yakima, Wash., 38,486; Downey, Calif., 66,200; Lakewood, O., 68,071; Alemeda, Calif., 70,642; Anaheim, Calif., 78,397; Sioux City, Ia., 83,991; Burbank, Calif., 88,043; Pasadena, Calif., 104,577; Des Moines, Ia., 177,965; Norfolk, Va., 213,513; Akron, O., 274,605; Baltimore, Md., 949,708.

Mr. Inman stated that . . . "The trend of smaller communities to use of the polygraph undoubtedly reflects a recognition of the savings in manpower that are effected by scientific interrogation. Prompt interrogation of prime suspects often saves hours of so-called routine investigation, freeing law enforcement officers for other important duties."

WORK CONFERENCE SPONSORED BY NATIONAL TRAINING CENTER

Thirty-one examiners attend special "Work Conference" held at Miami Beach, Florida, August 13-16, 1960. This Conference was sponsored by the National Training Center of Lie Detection.

Examiners attending are pictured above: Seated left to right —R. Eichelberger, Washington, D. C. Police Dept.; C. Schorr Dade Co. Florida Sheriff Dept.; C. Joseph, U. S. Army, Fort Bragg, N. C.; M. Berman, Louisville, Kentucky; C. Backster, Work Conference Instructor; F. Quenn, U. S. M. C. Camp LeJeune, N. C.; T. Beck, Army, Fort Gordon; J. Bevan, Miami Beach, Florida; W. Atwood, U. S. Gov., Washington, D. C.; E. Edwards, Orlando, Florida; R. Schaar, Shaker Heights, Ohio Police Dept.; F. Faulk, S. C. Law Enforcement Div.; H. Hutchison, Toronto, Ontario; D. Brocksmith, St. Louis, Missouri, Police Dept.; E. Kane, New Jersey State Police; S. Baxter, Lakewood, Ohio, Police Dept., E. Burke, St. Joseph, Missouri, Police Dept., T. Burke, U. S. Air Force, Washington, D. C.; D. Wheeler, Austin, Texas; J. McCarty, Washington, D. C. Police Dept. J. Hegar, Sr., Conference Instructor; A. Johnson, U. S. Air Force; D. Watts, St. Louis, Missouri, Police Dept.; P. Olson Treas. Dept., Puerto Rico; J. Hegar, Jr., C. H. Stoelting Co. A. Sweatt, Dallas County, Texas, Sheriff's Dept.; L. Wynne Amarillo, Texas, Police Dept., C. Powell, Florida Sheriff's Bur. attending but not pictured were L. Thompson, Florida Sheriff Bur., and D. Davis, U. S. Air Force, Germany.

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AWARD PRESENTED

Harry J. Lunt (second from left) receives the St. Louis Crime Commission Annual Award for 1960 to a citizen for outstanding service to law enforcement authorities from Arthur B. Shepley, Jr., President. Others present were: From the left, Clayton, Missouri Chief of Police Charles J. Tacke, President, St. Louis County Law Enforcement Officials Association; Lunt; Colonel Curtis Broston, Chief of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department; Shepley; and Raymond W. Hensley, Superintendent of St. Louis County Police.

The St. Louis Crime Commission annual award for 1960 to a citizen of St. Louis or St. Louis County for outstanding service to law enforcement authorities was presented today, Tuesday, January 17, to Mr. Harry J. Lunt, 1334 Hawthorne Place, Richmond Heights, an employee of the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company, it was announced by Arthur B. Shepley, Jr., President.

An Awards Committee selected Mr. Lunt from a list of possible candidates for the honor. Its selection was based on these facts:

Around 4 P.M. on November 21, 1960 Harry J. Lunt observed a man seated in a green colored, small foreign car parked in front of 2587 Farrar, force a terrified young girl into the car at gun point.

As he ran to a public telephone located in a filling station at Jefferson and Palm, Mr. Lunt continued to watch the automobile. He saw it turn west onto Palm and enter a nearby alley.

On the basis of Mr. Lunt's notification, Penrose District officers converged on the area and concentrated their search on neighborhood alleys. Minutes later, officers came upon the described automobile parked in an alley in the 2600 block of Hebert. Before they could reach the man, who was then in the act of molesting the girl, he observed them and sped away, with the police in close pursuit.

Cornered in a nearby deadend parking lot, the man abandoned the car containing the girl. The ensuing foot chase terminated with his capture on church steps at 3736 Natural Bridge.

The man, who was armed with a loaded .38 cal. revolver, was identified as Earl Willard Guy, a Tennessee parole violator, wife abandoner, and bigamist.

Besides indecent acts committed on the 14-yera-old girl, Guy has been identified in two supermarket holdups in this area.

Indictments against him for armed robbery, sodomy, and child molestation are pending in the St. Louis Circuit Court for Criminal Cases. There are also pending against him serious hold orders from five other jurisdictions.

The Commission established this award in December 1957 to promote more citizen cooperation in combatting crime.

NEW PLANT OF SIRENO SIGNAL MFG. CORP.

After 52 years in New York, this well-known manufacturer of "SIRENO" Sirens and "REVOLVO-RAY" Warning Lights has moved to larger quarters with greatly improved facilities in Kearny, N. J. This City is in the northern section of New Jersey's great industrial complex and is only 12 miles from New York City.

NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHES POLICE SCIENCE DEPT.

A new Department of Police Science will begin instruction in the fall of 1961 at New Mexico State University.

"The increasing problems of crime, delinquency, traffic, and security in the state and nation are worthy of our best efforts to produce trained, professional leadership," said Dr. Roger B. Corbett, president of New Mexico State.

Dr. A. D. Boston, dean of NMSU's College of Arts and Sciences, said "the new department will have a four-year professional program in the deepest and broadest meaning of police science."

It was developed at request of the New Mexico Sheriffs and Police Assn.

"The association presented one of the best proposals we have ever received," Dean Boston said. "It is well adapted to our facilities, requires only a slight increase in staff, facilities, and special courses."

Curriculum for the program has been developed by university officials and an education committee of the Sheriffs and Police Assn. The committee is headed by retired Air Force Col. William A. Wiltberger, now a police consultant living in Albuquerque.

Working with Col. Wiltberger on the Sheriffs and Police Assn. special committee are State Police Chief A. P. Winston, Lilburn E. Boggs, special agent in charge for the New Mexico district of the U.S. Secret Service; Weldon Parks, agent for the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics at Albuquerque; George H. Franklin, director of public safety for the City of Albuquerque; Police Chiefs Paul Shaver, Albuquerque; James Flanagan, Las Cruces; A. B. Martinez, Santa Fe; Dan Webster, Farmington; L. O. Thompson, Jr., Roswell; James Robinson, Lovington; Ollie Dameron, Clovis; and Sheriff Robert E. Martinez, Las Vegas.

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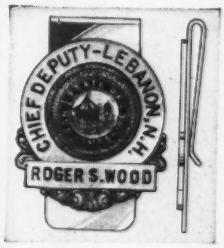

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NOTICE

POLICE subscription rates will increase for six bi-monthly issues, effective with the September-October, 1961 issue (Vol. VI, No. 1).

United States, U. S. Possessions, U. S. Trusteeships, $6.00; Pan-American Union, Canada, $6.50; other countries, $7.00. Extra single copies of back issues, if available, $1.40.

MASSACHUSETTS POLICE SCAN NEW TRAINING DEVELOPMENTS

Massachusetts police chiefs conferred with Northeastern University educators recently about college-level training programs for police officers. Looking over the agenda for the conference are (left to right) Dr. William C. White, Northeastern Provost; Dr. James J. Brennan, professor at the School of Police Administration, Michigan State University, who was one of the principal speakers; Chief Hector J. Pelletier of Cohasset, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Chiefs of Police; and Professor Robert Sheehan, head of Northeastern's new department of Law Enforcement and Security.

A NOTE OF APPRECIATION

With this issue, Police is losing the Editorial guidance of Doctor V. A. Leonard.

Doctor Leonard has labored long and arduously in the interest of Police from the inception of the original plan for the Journal, throughout its early trying years.

From the Publisher, and we know from the readers, too, goes a hearty "thanks" for a hard job well done.

Contributors, manufacturers, advertising agencies, etc., are requested to please direct all materials and correspondence in the future to the Publisher.

HARRY DIAMOND APPOINTED TO POLICE SCIENCE FACULTY AT LOS ANGELES STATE COLLEGE

Professor G. Douglas Gourley, head of the Department of Police Science and Administration at L. A. State College, announces the appointment of Harry Diamond as Assistant Professor, effective September 1960.

Professor Diamond retired from the New York City Police Department in June 1960, as a lieutenant, after completing twenty years of varied police service. He taught in the Graduate Police Science Program at the City College Baruch School for three years and was co-supervisor of that program, representing the Police Department in this capacity. This course of study at the N.Y. Baruch School (leading to a Master in Public Administration degree with a major in Police Science) was open only to those working in some phase of the administration of criminal law.

Professor Diamond was in charge of the Research, Development and Graduate Unit of the Police Academy of that city. He was the first member of the N.Y. Police Department to receive the M.P.A. in Police Science (1957), and was recipient of three consecutive annual awards from the Civil Service Reform Association in connection with his studies in Public Administration. Professor Diamond previously received a B.A. (Brooklyn College, 1936) and an M.A. (New York University, School of Education, 1937). He is currently enrolled at the University of Southern California, School of Public Administration, in a course of study leading to a Doctorate in Public Administration.

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SCOTLAND YARD POLICEWOMAN RETIRES

Chief-Superintendent, Miss Elizabeth Bather, age 56, head of the women police at Scotland Yard, retired from the force on January 1. She joined the Metropolitan Police in 1946 with the rank of Chief Inspector and a few days later was awarded the O. B. E. She was promoted to Chief Superintendent in 1949. Miss Bather will be succeeded by Superintendent Miss W. T. Barker, who has been promoted Chief Superintendent. She served with the women's police in Cyprus during the emergency. The Journal extends to both officers its best wishes for the years ahead.

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FOR THE LAST WORD ON POLICE SCIENCE
✓ CHECK THE THOMAS CATALOG

DELINQUENCY AND PARENTAL PATHOLOGY *by* **Robert G. Andry,** *Univ. of London.* The author examines the widely accepted notion that maternal deprivation is a major cause of delinquency in children. To study the emotional triangle which exists between a child, the mother and the father, Dr. Andry devised an experiment consisting of an interview-questionnaire. Eighty delinquents were matched with a control group of eighty non-delinquents. The results show the great extent to which delinquency is related not only to disturbed maternal patterns but to paternal ones as well. **Pub. date Oct. '60, 190 pp., 45 tables, $5.50**

BASIC POLICE REPORT WRITING *by* **Allen Z. Gammage,** *Sacramento State College.* Written in easy-to-read, conversational style, this comprehensive text offers help to police practitioner, student, training officer, and administrator alike. The author sells the idea that effective operational reports offer the best evidence of professional growth and status on the part of both the writer and the department he represents. **Pub. Nov. '60, 276 pp.,** (Police Science Series) **$7.50**

MORTUARY SCIENCE *by* **Frederick C. Gale,** *Univ. Calif.* A practical and historic study of death, embalming, autopsy technique, and anatomical preparations. Historical introductions give a clear indication of just how present techniques have evolved over the past many centuries. The general text will guide the apprentice—refresh the experienced professional. Over 80 photographs and drawings highlight the text. Coroners will be particularly interested in a chapter on "The Law and the Dead." **Pub. Dec. '60, 240 pp., 156 il., $9.50**

POLICE OPERATIONS: Policies and Procedures *by* **John P. Kenney** *and* **John B. Williams,** *both of Univ. So. California.* The authors, professional police educators and trained policemen, pool their vast experience and that of their students of more than a decade to present a workable operational police manual. Provides the working policeman with guidelines by which he may more effectively cope with his daily duties. Principal sections cover police policies, procedures, and organization. **Pub. date Nov. '60, 276 pp., $7.50**

THE OFFICER IN THE SMALL DEPARTMENT *by* **Arthur S. Aubry, Jr.,** *Div. of Corrections, State of Wisconsin.* An excellent text in the general field of police science. Contents includes: History of Policing. Police Qualities and Duties. Police Patrol. Arrest With and Without Warrant. Searches and Seizures. Testifying in Court. The Law of Crimes. Note Taking and Report Writing. Criminal Investigation. Traffic Enforcement. Technique of Fingerprinting. Firearms. First Aid. Public Relations. **Pub. date May '61.**

JUVENILE VANDALISM: A Study of Its Nature and Prevention *by* **John M. Martin,** *Fordham Univ.* What is vandalism? How can it best be prevented? Dr. Martin answers these and many other important questions in this first book to be published about juvenile vandalism. Using statistics and case studies and working at various levels of theory, the author explores the roots of vandalism as they are found in the personalities of vandals, in the quality of their home life, in their neighborhoods and peer groups, and in the features of American society itself. He makes specific recommendations for reducing the incidence of vandalism. **Pub. date Feb. '61, about 197 pp., 12 il.**

COMBAT SHOOTING FOR POLICE *by* **Paul B. Weston,** *New York City Police Dept. (ret.).* Chief Weston tackles the massive problem of learning how to shoot when the chips are down—when life itself is at stake. He outlines a plan of practice guaranteed to develop top marksmanship in a limited number of weeks of practice. Ability with a gun is keyed to the "this is your life" needs of police officers. Fundamental principles of grip, sights, aim and trigger pressure are summarized. Highlighted throughout by action-packed photographs and drawings. Reproduced in a size large enough to insure viewing ease and no loss of detail. **Pub. date Oct. '60, 224 pp., 103 il.,** (Police Science Series), **$7.50**

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